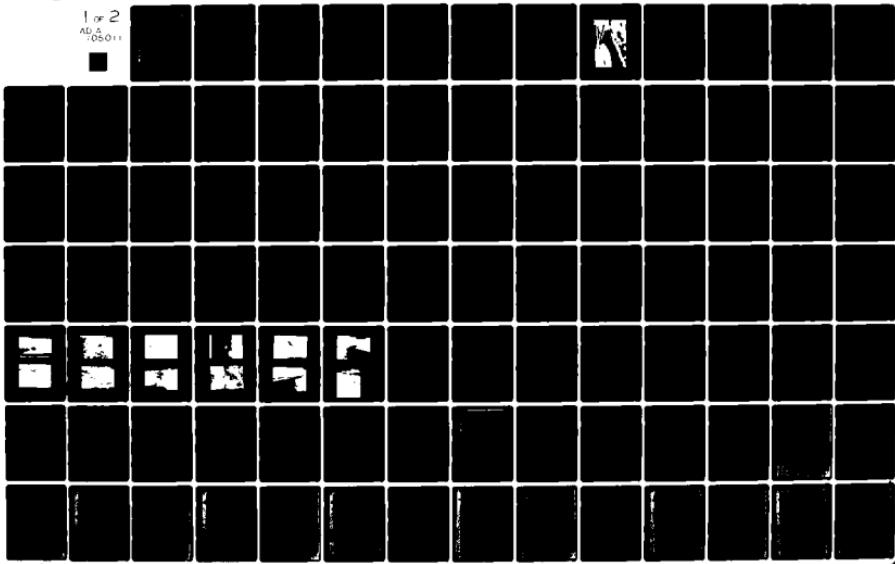


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NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM. WOODRIDGE LAKE DAM (MO 11005), MIS--ETC(U)
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WOODRIDGE LAKE DAM
WARREN COUNTY, MISSOURI
MO 11005

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(10) Walter G. /Shifrin

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Woodridge Lake Dam (MO 11005)
Mississippi - Kaskaskia - St. Louis Basin
Warren County, Missouri. Phase I Inspection
Report.

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IN REPLY REFER TO

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
210 NORTH 12TH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101

SUBJECT: Woodridge Lake Dam (Mo. 11005) Phase I Inspection Report

This report presents the results of field inspection and evaluation of the Woodridge Lake Dam (Mo. 11005).

It was prepared under the National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams.

This dam has been classified as unsafe, non-emergency by the St. Louis District as a result of the application of the following criteria:

- 1) Spillway will not pass 50 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood
- 2) Overtopping could result in dam failure
- 3) Dam failure significantly increases the hazard to loss of life downstream

SUBMITTED BY:

Chief, Engineering Division

Date

APPROVED BY:

Colonel, CE, District Engineer

Date

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WOODRIDGE LAKE DAM
WARREN COUNTY, MISSOURI

MISSOURI INVENTORY NO. 11005

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

PREPARED BY
CONSOER, TOWNSEND AND ASSOCIATES LTD.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
AND
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.
ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO
A JOINT VENTURE

UNDER DIRECTION OF
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
FOR
GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI

SEPTEMBER 1979

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam: Woodridge Lake Dam, Missouri Inv. No. 11005
State Located: Missouri
County Located: Warren
Stream: Unnamed Tributary of Dry Fork
Date of Inspection: May 16, 1979

Assessment of General Condition

Woodridge Lake Dam was inspected by the engineering firms of Consoer, Townsend, and Associates Ltd. of St. Louis, Missouri and Engineering Consultants, Inc. (a joint venture) using the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams". These guidelines were developed by the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., with the help of Federal and state agencies, professional engineering organizations, and private engineers. The resulting guidelines are considered to represent a consensus of the engineering profession.

Based on the criteria in the guidelines, the dam is in the high hazard potential classification, which means that loss of life and appreciable property loss could occur in the event of failure of the dam. The estimated damage zone extends approximately 5-1/2 miles downstream of the dam. Within this zone are eleven dwellings and seven outbuildings which may be subjected to flooding, with possible damage and/or destruction, and possible

loss of life. Woodridge Lake Dam is in the intermediate size classification since it is more than 40 feet high, but less than 100 feet high.

Our inspection and evaluation indicates that the spillway of Woodridge Lake Dam does not meet the criteria set forth in the guidelines for a dam having the above size and hazard potential. Woodridge Lake Dam is an intermediate size dam with a high hazard potential required by the guidelines to pass from one-half of the Probable Maximum Flood to the Probable Maximum Flood without overtopping. Since there is high hazard potential downstream of the dam, the appropriate spillway design flood for this dam is the Probable Maximum Flood. It was determined that the reservoir/spillway system can accommodate 27 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood without overtopping the dam. Our evaluation indicates that the reservoir/spillway system will accommodate the 100-year flood; that is, a flood having a 1 percent chance of being equalled or exceeded during any given year.

The Probable Maximum Flood is defined as the flood discharge that may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorological and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in the region.

Other deficiencies noted by the inspection team were the deep erosion gullies along left and right abutments contacts, wave erosion on the upstream embankment slope, undercutting at the discharge end of the service spillway pipe and poorly channelized exit for the emergency spillway discharges. The lack of stability and seepage analysis on record is also a deficiency that should be corrected.

It is recommended that the owner take action to correct
or control the deficiencies described above.



Walter G. Shifrin, P.E.





Overview of Wondridge Lake Dam

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

WOODRIDGE LAKE, I.D. No. 31140

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PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

WOODRIDGE LAKE DAM, Missouri Inv. No. 11005

SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 General

a. Authority

The Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367 of August, 1972, authorizes the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a national program of dam inspections. Inspection for Woodridge Lake Dam was carried out under Contract DACW 43-79-C-0075 to the Department of the Army, St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers, by the engineering firms of Consoer, Townsend & Associates Ltd., and Engineering Consultants, Inc. (A Joint Venture), of St. Louis, Missouri.

b. Purpose of Inspection

The visual inspection of Woodridge Lake Dam was made on May 16, 1979. The purpose of the inspection was to make a general assessment as to the structural integrity and operational adequacy of the dam embankment and its appurtenant structures.

c. Scope of Report

This report summarizes available pertinent data relating to the project; presents a summary of visual observations made during the field inspection; presents an assessment of hydrologic and hydraulic conditions at the site; presents an assessment as to the structural adequacy of the various project features; and assesses the general condition of the dam with respect to safety.

Subsurface investigations, laboratory testing, and detailed analyses were not within the scope of this study. The conclusions drawn herein, therefore, are based on the presence of, or absence of, obvious signs of distress. No warranty as to the absolute safety of the project features is implied by the conclusions presented in this report.

It should be noted that reference in this report to left or right abutments is as viewed looking downstream. Where left abutment or left side of the dam is used in this report, this also refers to north abutment or side, and right to the south abutment or side.

d. Evaluation Criteria

Criteria used to evaluate the dam were furnished by the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, in "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams", Appendix D. These guidelines were developed with the help of several Federal agencies and many state agencies, professional engineering organizations, and private engineers.

a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances

Two drawings for Woodridge Lake Dam were obtained. These drawings are given as plates in this report. The drawings do not appear to be as built drawings, and the dimensions and elevations are, therefore, approximate. The description below is based primarily on observations and measurements made during the visual inspection, supplemented by information shown on the drawings.

The dam embankment is a compacted earthfill structure. The drawings show the dam to have a clay core with a top width of 20 feet, and a bottom width of 50 feet. A clay cutoff trench is also shown on the drawings to have been constructed. This cutoff trench is shown to have a bottom width of 20 feet, a height of 5 feet, and side slopes of 1V to 3H.

The crest, which functions as a sand and gravel surfaced roadway is 25 feet wide. The crest length is 485 feet, and the crest elevation is approximately 821.0 feet MSL. The hydraulic height of the embankment is 58.5 feet, and the 5 foot high cutoff trench makes the structural height equal to 63.5 feet.

The downstream slope of the embankment was measured as 1V to 2.75H. The drawings show the upstream slope to be 1V to 3H. One notable difference in slopes is a horizontal berm about seven feet below the crest on the upstream side. This berm could be seen under water. No riprap was placed on the upstream slope. The entire exposed embankment with the exception of the roadway crest and some erosion gullies had a

grass cover. From exposures in erosion gullies the embankment material appears to be mainly residual soils containing much gravel and sand.

The dam is situated on the border between the Dissected Till Plain Section of Central Lowlands Physiographic Province which extends to the north and the Ozark Plateau Province to the south. Although the area in which the dam and reservoir are located was glaciated during Pleistocene time, the till and loess which characterize the uplands of the Till Plains have been largely removed by erosion since the end of the Pleistocene. The area is characterized by wooded hills which have gentle to steep slopes.

The bedrock geology of the area, as shown on the Geologic Map of Missouri (1979), typically consists of gently northeastwardly dipping (ca. 30-50 feet/mile) sediments of Paleozoic age. To the north of Warren County these beds are often capped by young (Pleistocene) deposits of glacial drift and wind blown loess. In southern areas of the county the bedrocks is generally covered by residual soil, colluvium, or alluvium. The rocks underlying the area are predominately carbonates (limestones and dolomites), although beds of sandstone and shale are not infrequent.

The bedrock of Warren County contains some minor folding. The largest known geologic structure in the area is a gentle anticline centered about 2 1/2 miles northwesterly of the town of Warrenton. This fold may have affected the beds at the damsite.

Woodridge Lake Dam contains two spillways. The service spillway is a 36 inch diameter vertical drop inlet steel pipe located 340 feet from the right abutment of the dam. Ten feet from the top of the pipe a 24-inch diameter corrugated metal pipe connects to the steel drop inlet pipe. This corrugated metal pipe was constructed through the embankment to a discharge point at the downstream toe of the dam. A steel anti-vortex plate and a trashrack made of #4 reinforcing bars are located at the intake to the drop inlet pipe. The downstream end of the service spillway discharges into a pool just downstream of the toe of the dam.

The emergency spillway is an open channel located at the left abutment of the dam. The channel crosses the road. The spillway is V-shaped, with a total width at the top 74.0 feet and side slopes of approximately 1V to 22H on the left bank and 1V to 30H on the right bank. The maximum depth of the spillway is 17 inches.

There is no operating outlet pipe or low level drain pipe at the dam.

b. Location

Woodridge Lake Dam is situated on a small intermittent stream about 1000 feet upstream of its confluence with the intermittent Dry Fork. Dry Fork flows about 7 miles in a generally southerly then southeasterly direction to Charette Creek which joins the Missouri River about four miles to the southeast near Marthasville, Missouri. The main access to the dam and lake from Warrenton, Missouri, is south on State Highway No. 47 approximately 2 miles to a small gravel road. The dam and lake is located 1/2 mile west of the State Highway off of the gravel road. The damsite is shown on the Warrenton

Quadrangle Sheet (7.5 minute series) in Section 5, Township 46 North, Range 2 West.

c. Size Classification

According to the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams", by the U.S. Department of the Army, Office of the Chief Engineer, the dam is classified in the dam size category as being "Small" since its storage is less than 1,000 acre-feet. The dam is classified as "Intermediate" in dam size category because its height is more than 40 feet, but less than 100 feet. The overall size classification is governed by the larger of the two determinations, and the classification is, accordingly, "Intermediate" in size.

d. Hazard Classification

The dam has been classified as having "High" hazard potential in the National Inventory of Dams, on the basis that in the event of failure of the dam or its appurtenances, excessive damage could occur to downstream property, together with the possibility of the loss of life. The estimated damage zone extends approximately 5-1/2 miles downstream of the dam. Within this zone, eleven dwellings and seven outbuildings may be found.

e. Ownership

Woodridge Lake Dam is owned by Woodridge Trustees. The mailing address is Woodridge Trustees, c/o Mary Grubb, P. O. Box 339, Warrenton, Missouri, 63383.

f. Purpose of Dam

The main purpose of the dam is to impound water for recreational use for landowners adjacent to the dam.

g. Design and Construction History

Woodridge Lake was designed in 1975 by Stolwyk, McDaniel, Ferrenbach of Clayton, Missouri. A limited set of plans has been made available for this report.

The lake was designed for recreational purposes only and is exclusively used by the residents of Woodridge. The contractor for the construction in 1975 was Norvell Construction of 3320 Hermoso St., St. Louis, MO.

After the structure was completed, a 2 inch water-line with a water faucet was installed on the right upstream side near the boat ramp by Don Burgess, a local resident. The faucet was provided for clean-up purposes for the convenience of the local residents. This information was obtained on the day of inspection from a trustee, Mr. Goodson and one of the maintenance personnel, Mr. D. Simpson of Woodridge.

h. Normal Operational Procedures

The dam was built to impound water for recreational use. The lake is privately owned and operated by the residents of Woodridge. The water level is controlled by rainfall, runoff, evaporation and the 36 inch drop inlet pipe. The inspection team is not aware of any operational or water level records for Woodridge Lake.

1.3

Pertinent Data*

a.	Drainage Area (square miles):	0.66
b.	Discharge at Damsite	
	Estimated experienced maximum flood (cfs):	10
	Estimated ungated spillway capacity at maximum pool elevation (cfs):	203
c.	Elevation (Feet above MSL)	
	Top of dam:	821.0
	Spillway crest:	
	Service Spillway	814.0
	Emergency Spillway	819.6
	Normal Pool	814.0
	Maximum Pool (PMF):	823.14
d.	Reservoir	
	Length of maximum pool:(Feet)	2745
e.	Storage (Acre-Feet)	
	Top of dam:	740
	Spillway crest:	
	Service Spillway	533
	Emergency Spillway	694
	Normal Pool:	533
	Maximum Pool (PMF):	740
f.	Reservoir Surface (Acres)	
	Top of dam:	35
	Spillway crest:	
	Service Spillway	26
	Emergency Spillway	32 +

Normal Pool:	26
Maximum Pool (PMF):	36
g. Dam	
Type:	Rolled Earthfill
Length:	485 feet
Structural Height:	63.5 feet
Hydraulic Height:	58.5 feet
Top width:	25.0 feet
Side slopes:	
Downstream	1V to 2.75H
Upstream	1V to 3.00H (As shown on design drawings)
Zoning:	Drawings show a "Clay Core" with undefined materials upstream and downstream of the core.
Impervious core:	"Clay Core" has a top width of 20 feet and a bottom width of 50 feet, located at the upstream edge of the dam crest.
Cutoff:	Drawings show a clay cutoff trench with a 20 foot bottom width, a 50 foot top width, a typical depth of 5 feet, and side slopes of 1V to 3H.
Grout curtain:	None
h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel	
	None
i. Spillway	
Type:	
Service Spillway	Drop inlet
Emergency Spillway	Open channel
Length of weir:	

Service Spillway	3-foot diameter drop inlet pipe
Emergency Spillway	74 feet (top width of V-shaped channel at top of dam elevation)

Crest Elevation (feet above MSL):

Service Spillway	814
Emergency Spillway	819.6

* In this section maximum pool refers to top of dam elevation, unless otherwise specified.

SECTION 2 : ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 Design

A limited set of drawings for Woodridge Lake Dam have been made available from the engineering firm of Stolwyk, McDaniel, Ferrenbach of Clayton, Missouri. This firm has designed several dams in the central Missouri area. The local Soil Conservation Office in Warrenton has no records for this impoundment.

2.2 Construction

According to the owners, the dam has been constructed of native clay. The contractor for the dam was Norvell Construction of St. Louis, Missouri. The only construction data available was that received from the engineer and is included in this report.

2.3 Operation

The only record of operation for the lake and dam was obtained verbally from one of the trustees of Woodridge. Normal operation is to allow the lake to remain as full as possible while being controlled by rainfall, runoff, evaporation, and the drop inlet structure.

a. Availability

The only available data for the project includes two drawings. No pertinent data was available for review of hydrology, spillway capacity, flood routing through the reservoir, outlet capacity, slope stability, seepage analysis, or foundation conditions.

b. Adequacy

The available engineering data is inadequate to aid in evaluating the hydraulic and hydrologic capabilities and stability of the dam for Phase I investigations.

The lack of engineering data did not allow for a definitive review and evaluation. Therefore, the adequacy of this dam could not be assessed from the standpoint of reviewing and evaluating design, operation and construction data, but is based primarily on visual inspection, past performance history, and sound engineering judgment.

Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency. These seepage and stability analyses should be performed for appropriate loading conditions (including earthquake loads) and made a matter of record.

c. Validity

The data given on the available drawings appears to describe the constructed embankment and spillways. The drawings give few details for the dam and appurtenant structures.

SECTION 3: VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 Findings

a. General

A visual inspection of the Woodridge Lake Dam was made on May 16, 1979. The following persons were present during the inspection:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>	<u>Disciplines</u>
Dr. M.A. Samad	Engineering Consultants, Inc.	Project Engineer, Hydraulics and Hydrology
Jon Diebel	Engineering Consultants, Inc.	Structural and Mechanical
Peter Strauss	Engineering Consultants, Inc.	Soils
Peter Howard	Engineering Consultants, Inc.	Geology
Kevin Blume	Consoer, Townsend & Assoc., Ltd.	Civil and Structural

Specific observations are discussed below.

b. Dam

A water pipe is located on the upstream face of the dam near the right abutment. A representative of the owner reported that the 2 inch diameter pipeline travels parallel to the roadway and is buried about 3-4 feet deep in the upstream face.

The shoreline shows much scalloping and subsequent sloughing from wave action. Where the embankment is scalloped a 1 1/2 to 3 foot high scrap is seen. The steepened angle of the scrap can be seen sloughing back to its angle of repose.

Numerous small erosion gullies exist on the downstream face. A drainage gully exists in the natural ground close to the downstream right abutment contact. At present there is no danger to the embankment.

A drainage gully at the downstream left abutment contact is eroding both embankment material and natural ground. This gully extends from the dam crest to the toe. This gully ranges from 2-5 feet wide and from 3-4 feet deep. The side walls are nearly vertical and are sloughing.

The crest and the downstream slope of the embankment appears to be in good condition. The crest appears to be adequately protected and the downstream embankment slope is an even slope with a good vegetative cover. No rodent activity was observed on the embankment.

The rocks underlying the dam are cherty limestones and dolomite limestones of Mississippian age (Osagean). These rocks are resting unconformably on Kinderhookian rocks (Chouteau Formation) and the contact between the rocks is about one mile south of the damssite. These rocks are exposed near both abutments of the dam. The beds are dipping very gently to the northwest. This apparent swing in dip from the regional dip to the northeast may be related to the Warren County anticline 4 1/2 miles to the north.

The Soil Conservation Service (Soil Survey of Montgomery and Warren Counties, Missouri, 1978) reports the soils forming the bottom land at the damssite are composed of silty sands (SM) and silty gravels (GM). The upslope soils consist of silty gravel (GM, GC) low on the slope and silty clay (CL-ML), sandy clay (CL, SC) and clay (CH, MH) higher up.

The carbonate of the Osagean series (Mississippian) are flat lying competent rocks and are suitable for a dam foundation. No serious fault or shear zones are known to exist in the vicinity of the dam. Ideally potential solution channels, such as joints, should be blanketed upstream of the toe and abutments. It is not known how the placement of the fill at the base and abutments of the dam was done. However, there is no indication of leakage at the abutments..

c. Appurtenant Structures

(1) Spillway

The service spillway pipe appeared to be in satisfactory condition. The intake end, with anti-vortex plate and trashrack, and the discharge end of the pipe are both in good condition. The discharge end of the pipe was not constructed with a headwall, and the embankment material is beginning to erode under the pipe. It appears that this undercutting of the pipe will continue until protection is provided for the material at this location. A small pool has formed downstream of the discharge end of the spillway pipe. This pool will not drain in its current condition.

The general condition of the emergency spillway is satisfactory. However, it appears that discharges through the spillway will flow down the left abutment contact. Some erosion gullies having a maximum size of 3 feet deep by 3 feet wide have formed along the abutment contact at this time. Discharges through the spillway flow into a slough area which has formed downstream of the toe of the dam. This area is marshy and filled with cattails and other phreatophyte.

(2) Outlet Works

There is no operating outlet pipe or low level drain pipe at the dam.

d. Reservoir Area

The water surface elevation was 814 feet above MSL at the time of inspection.

The reservoir rim is gently to moderately sloping with trees and woods near the slope. No evidence of any instability was observed.

e. Downstream Channel

The downstream channel is well defined with some vegetative and tree growth about 100 feet downstream from the spillway discharge area. No major obstacles or debris were observed along the downstream channel. Only minor erosion could be observed in a few areas.

3.2 Evaluation

The following problems were observed which could affect the safety of the dam or which will require maintenance within a reasonable period of time.

1. Deep erosion gully along downstream left abutment contact, and erosion gullies at the right abutment contact.
2. Wave erosion on the upstream embankment slope.
3. Poorly channelized exit for the emergency spillway discharges which causes ponded water at downstream toe and erosion along the left abutment contact.

4. Undercutting on the discharge end of the service spillway pipe, and the ponded water found downstream of this pipe.

SECTION 4: OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 Procedures

There are no set operational procedures for Woodridge Lake Dam. As mentioned in Section 2, the lake is allowed to remain as full as possible as a result of the natural phenomena of rainfall, evaporation, runoff and the drop inlet structure discharge.

4.2 Maintenance of Dam

Woodridge Lake Dam is maintained by the resident trustees and several land owners around the lake. Since the structure is fairly new, no trees or shrubs were noticed on either slope.

There is a two lane gravel road along the crest of the dam which provides satisfactory protection for the crest.

The upstream slope seems to be slightly eroded near the water surface. There is no riprap in this area. There are erosion gullies forming at each abutment on the downstream side near the emergency spillway. This erosion should be arrested before it is allowed to erode the embankment material.

Financial records are kept by the trustees regarding maintenance but no physical records were available for this report.

4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities

The only facility at the damsite which requires any attention is the 36 inch steel pipe drop inlet structure. There are no gates or valves associated with this spillway and the trash rack is a series of bars which are welded to the top of the pipe below the anti-vortex plate.

4.4 Description of Any Warning System in Effect

The inspection team is not aware of any warning system in use at the dam site.

4.5 Evaluation

The operation and maintenance for Woodridge Lake Dam seems to be adequate. The trustees and local maintenance personnel live in close proximity to the dam and its surrounding areas.

SECTION 5: HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

5.1 Evaluation of Features

a. Design

The watershed area of the Woodridge Lake Dam upstream from the dam axis consists of approximately 420 acres. Most of the watershed area is wooded and covered with grass. Land gradients in the higher regions of the watershed average roughly 8 percent, and in the lower areas surrounding the reservoir average about 4 percent. The Woodridge Lake Reservoir is located on an unnamed tributary of Dry Creek. The reservoir is about 1000 feet upstream from the confluence of the unnamed tributary and Dry Creek. At its longest arm the watershed is approximately 1 1/4 mile long. A drainage map showing the watershed area is presented as Plate 1 in Appendix B.

Evaluation of the hydraulic and hydrologic features of Woodridge Lake Dam was based on criteria set forth in the Corps of Engineers' Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, and additional guidance provided by the St. Louis District of the Corps of Engineers. The Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) was calculated from the Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) using the methods outlined in the U.S. Weather Bureau Publication, Hydrometeorological Report No. 33. The probable maximum storm duration was set at 24 hours, and storm rainfall distribution was based on criteria given in EM 1110-2-1411 (Standard Project Storm). The SCS method was used for deriving the unit hydrograph, utilizing the Corps of

Engineers' computer program HEC-1, (Dam Safety Version). The unit hydrograph parameters are presented in Appendix B. The SCS method was also used for determining loss rate. The hydrologic soil group of the watershed was determined by use of published soil maps. The hydrologic soil group of the watershed and the SCS curve number are also presented in Appendix B. The curve number, the unit hydrograph parameters, the PMP index rainfall and the percentages for various durations were directly input to the HEC-1 (Dam Safety Version) computer program to obtain the PMF hydrograph. The computed peak discharges of the PMF and one-half of the PMF are 7143 cfs and 3571 cfs respectively.

Both the PMF and one-half of the PMF inflow hydrographs were routed through the reservoir by the Modified Puls Method also utilizing the HEC-1 (Dam Safety Version) computer program. The reservoir was assumed at the spillway crest level at the start of routing computation. The peak outflow discharges for the PMF and one-half of the PMF are 5259 and 2325 cfs respectively. Both the PMF and one-half of the PMF, when routed through the reservoir results in overtopping of the dam.

The stage-outflow relation for the spillway was prepared from field notes, and sketches, prepared during the field inspection. The reservoir stage-capacity data were based on the U.S.G.S Warrenton Quadrangle topographic map (7.5 minute series). The spillway and overtop rating curve and the reservoir capacity curve are presented in Plates 2 & 3 respectively in Appendix B.

From the standpoint of dam safety, the hydrologic design of a dam aims at avoiding overtopping. Overtopping is especially dangerous for an earth dam because the downrush of waters over the crest will erode the dam embankment and release all the stored water into the downstream floodplain. The safe hydrologic design of a dam requires a spillway discharge capability, in combination with an embankment crest height that can handle a very large and exceedingly rare flood without overtopping.

The Corps of Engineer designs its dams to safely pass the Probable Maximum Flood that is estimated could be generated from the upstream watershed. This is the generally accepted criterion for major dams throughout the world, and is the standard for dam safety where overtopping would pose any threat to human life. According to the Corps criteria, the hydrologic requirement for safety for this dam is the capability to pass the Probable Maximum Flood without overtopping.

b. Experience Data

No records of reservoir stage or spillway discharge are maintained for this site. However, according to the representative of owner, the maximum reservoir level was about 6 inches above the crest of the service spillway.

c. Visual Observations

Observations made of the spillway during the visual inspection are discussed in Section 3.1c(1) and evaluated in Section 3.2.

d. Overtopping Potential

As indicated in Section 5.1-a, both the Probable Maximum Flood and one-half of the Probable Maximum Flood, when routed through the reservoir, resulted in overtopping of the dam. The peak outflow discharges for the PMF and one-half of the PMF are 5259 and 2325 cfs respectively. The PMF overtopped the dam crest 2.14 feet and one-half of the PMF overtopped the dam crest by 1.05 feet. The total duration of embankment overflow is 6.00 hours during the PMF, and 3.42 hours during one-half of the PMF. The spillway for Woodridge Lake Dam is capable of passing a flood equal to approximately 27 percent of the PMF just before overtopping the dam.

The computed one percent chance flood using 100-year, 24 hour rainfall data was routed through the reservoir, and is given in the last section in Appendix B. The routing results indicate the reservoir/spillway system will accomodate the 100-year flood without overtopping the dam.

The failure of the dam could cause extensive damage to the property downstream of the dam and possible loss of life. The estimated damage zone extends approximately 5-1/2 miles downstream of the dam. Within this zone, eleven dwellings and seven outbuildings may be found.

SECTION 6: STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1

Evaluation of Structural Stability

a. Visual Observations

The wave action on the upstream slope of the embankment is causing substantial erosion and sloughing of embankment materials. Further erosion to the slope will decrease the embankment section, reducing its structural stability. This condition should be repaired by stabilization of the slope.

The erosion gullies on the abutment contacts also are removing parts of the embankment. These should be repaired to prevent the removal of additional embankment material.

The route of discharges through the emergency spillway threatens the structural integrity of the embankment. During a flood situation flows through the spillway could potentially erode a substantial amount of the embankment. This condition must be remedied by channelization of the route of the spillway discharges away from the embankment.

The undercutting of the material surrounding the service spillway pipe should be stopped by stabilization of the surrounding materials. Furthermore, the pond downstream of the spillway pipe should be drained by cutting a channel downstream of the pond to drain the standing water. The marshy area to the left of the spillway pipe is also undesir-

able, but will remain as long as spillway discharges through the emergency spillway flow along the abutment contact to the toe of the dam. Following channelization of the emergency spillway channel away from the embankment, this area should be filled with compacted earthfill such that a positive slope will exist into the streambed downstream of the dam.

No signs of settlement or distress were observed on the downstream slope of the dam or in the foundation. Seepage was not observed on the embankment or downstream of the toe of the embankment. The standing water and marshy areas are thought to be from surface drainage or spillway discharges.

b. Design and Construction Data

No design or construction data relating to the structural stability of the dam or appurtenant structures were found.

c. Operating Records

No operating records are available relating to the stability of the dam or appurtenant structures. Water levels have not been recorded, however, the reservoir was almost full on the day of inspection, and is assumed to be close to full at all times.

d. Post Construction Changes

No post construction changes are known to exist which will affect the structural stability of the dam.

e. Seismic Stability

According to the Seismic Zone Map of Contiguous States, Form TM 5-809-10/NAVFAC P-355/AFM 88-3 Chapter 13; April 1979, the portion of Missouri in which Woodridge Lake Dam is located is in Seismic Zone 2. The engineer performing the stability analysis on the embankment shall determine the necessity of a seismic analysis for this embankment.

SECTION 7: ASSESSMENT/REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 Dam Assessment

The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

It should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team.

It is also important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through continued care and inspection can there by any chance that an unsafe condition could be detected.

a. Safety

The spillway capacity of Woodridge Lake Dam was found to be "Seriously Inadequate". The spillway/reservoir system will accomodate only 27 percent of the PMF without overtopping the dam. The spillway and the reservoir will accomodate the 100-year flood without overtopping the dam.

The dam is overtopped over two feet during the PMF and the duration of embankment overflow is six hours. If the body of the dam is made up of silty soils, overtopping could result in dam failure.

Several conditions exist at Woodridge Lake Dam which can jeopardize the safety of the structure. The sloughing and eroding of the embankment materials on the upstream embankment slope is a potentially dangerous condition. The slope should be stabilized by either flattening of the embankment slope or by the addition of rock riprap to the embankment slope.

The handling of surface drainage and spillway discharges are causing structural problems at the damsite. Erosion gullies are present at both abutment contacts. These should be repaired, and future erosion prevented by proper grading at the abutments of the dam.

The left abutment contact is being further damaged by flows through the emergency spillway. This condition should be remedied by channelizing the discharges through the spillway away from the embankment. Following this work, the marshy condition and ponds at the downstream toe of the embankment should be drained and filled with compacted earthfill.

The dam has no available stability or seepage analysis. To assure that conventional stability safety factors are comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" exist, stability analyses should be made.

b. Adequacy of Information

Adequate information concerning the dam and appurtenant structures is not available. No seepage and stability analyses were available for review.

c. Urgency

The remedial measures recommended in Paragraph 7.2 should be accomplished in the near future. The items recommended in paragraph 7.2a should be pursued on a high priority basis.

d. Necessity for Phase II Inspection

Based on results of the Phase I inspection, and if the remedial measures recommended in Paragraph 7.2 are undertaken as soon as possible, a Phase II inspection is not felt to be necessary.

7.2 Remedial Measures

a. Alternative:

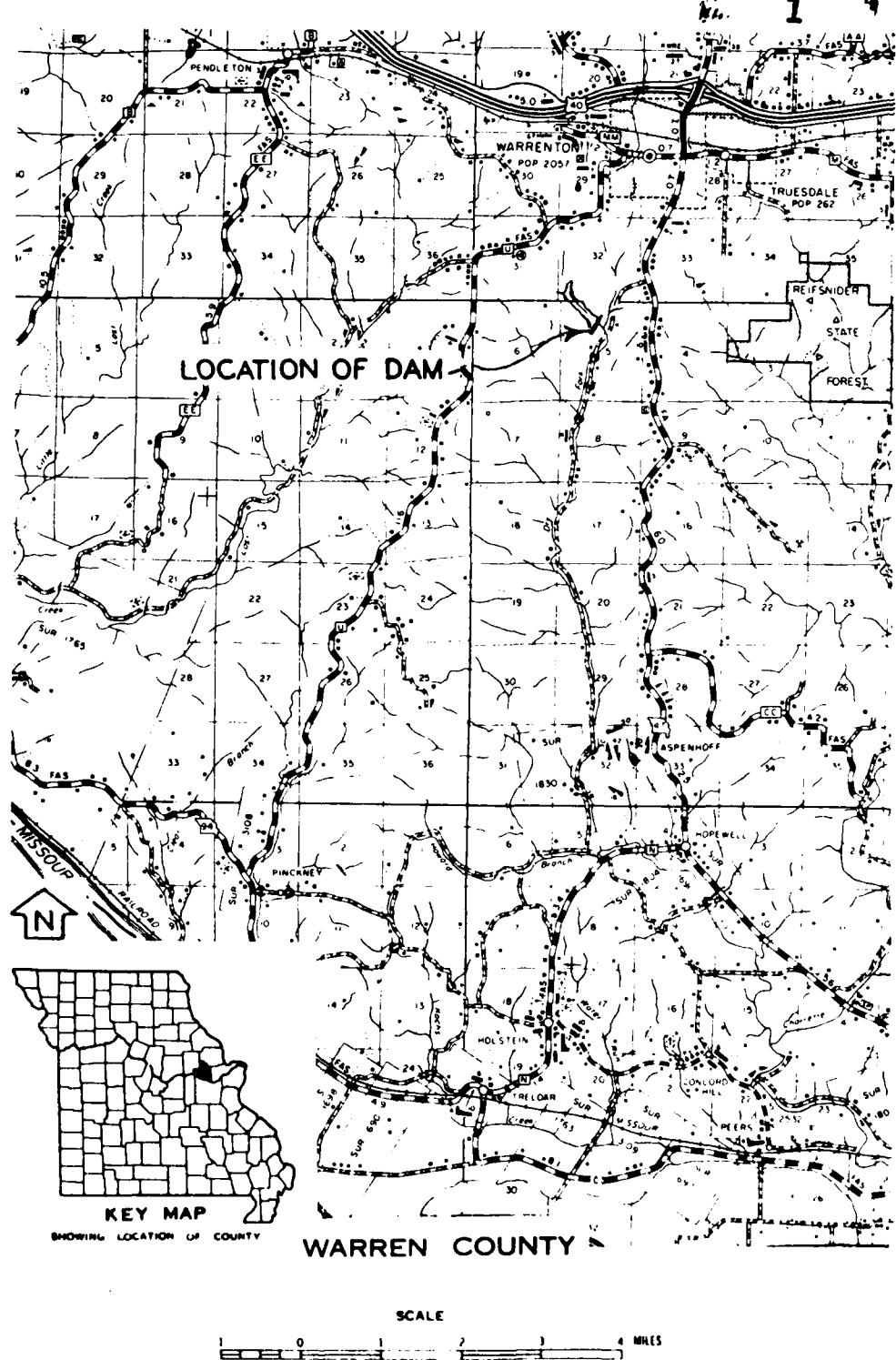
1. Spillway capacity and/or height of the dam should be increased to accomodate the PMF without overtopping the dam.

b. O & M Procedures:

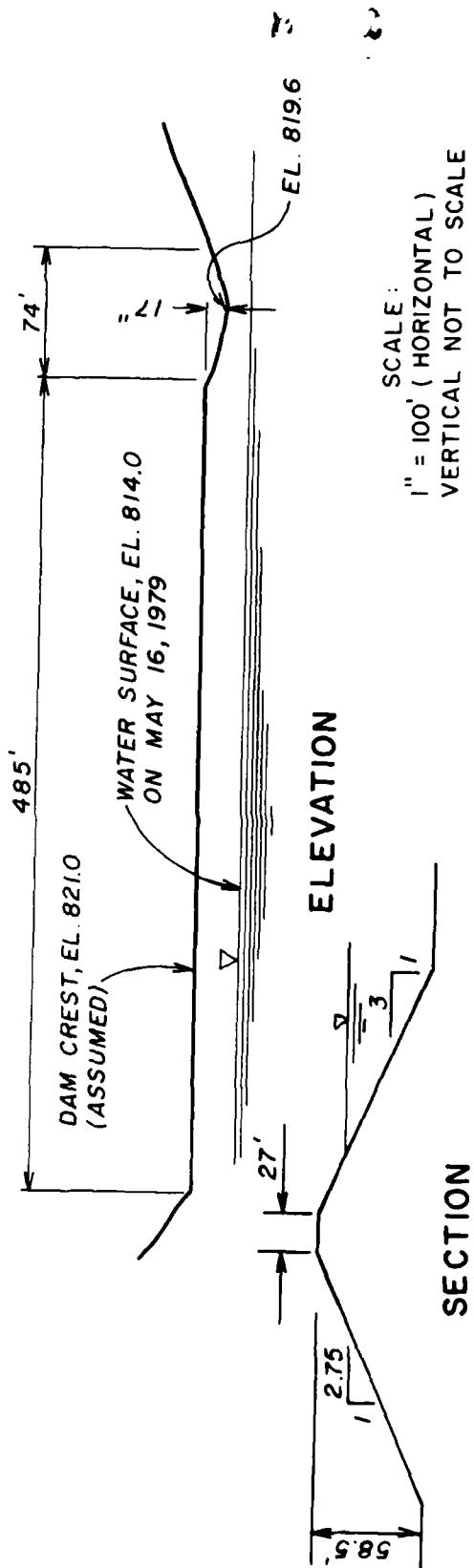
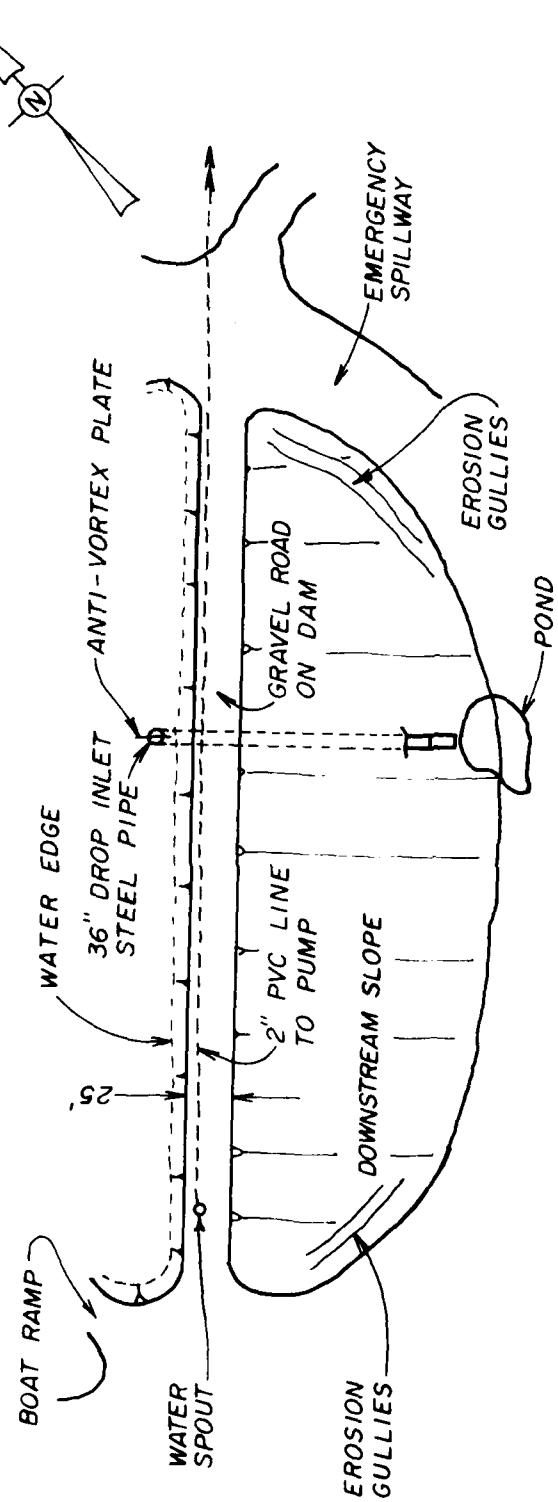
1. Stabilize the upstream embankment slope to prevent future sloughing and erosion due to wave action.

2. Channelize the emergency spillway discharge channel to prevent discharges through the spillway from flowing along the left abutment contact of the dam.
3. Repair the erosion gullies at the abutment contacts, and prevent further erosion by proper grading of the abutments of the dam.
4. Stabilize the material surrounding the downstream end of the service spillway pipe by the addition of a concrete headwall on the end of the pipe or rock riprap on the slope.
5. Drain the pond downstream of the service spillway pipe, and fill the marshy area to the left of this pipe with compacted earth.
6. Seepage and stability analyses should be performed by a professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of earth dams.
7. The owner should initiate the following programs.
 - (a) Periodic inspection of the dam by a professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of earthen dams.
 - (b) Set up a maintenance schedule and log all visits to the dam for operation, repairs and maintenance.

PLATES



LOCATION MAP - WOODRIDGE LAKE DAM



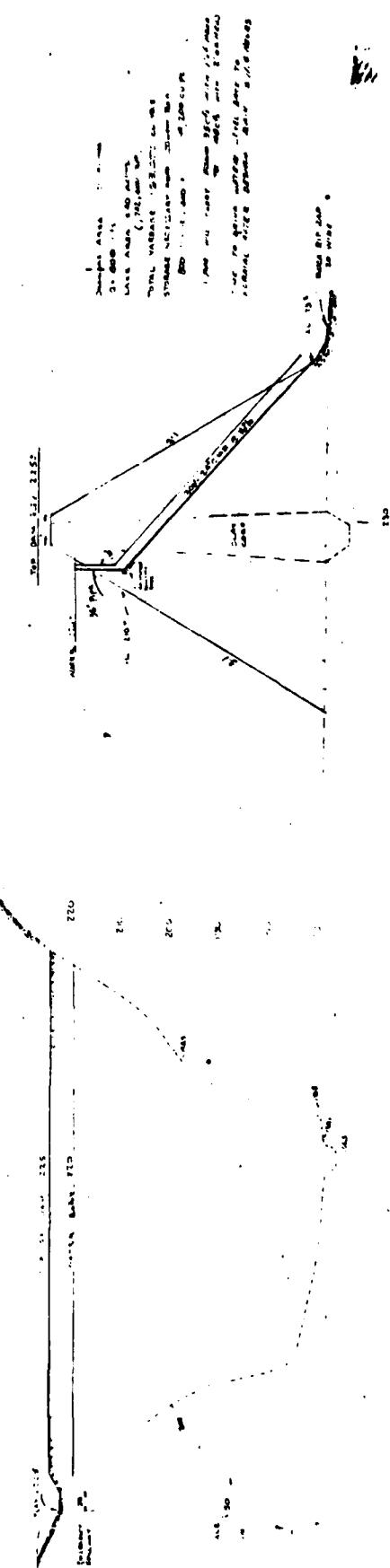
WOODRIDGE LAKE DAM (MO. 11005)
PLAN, ELEVATION & SECTION

3

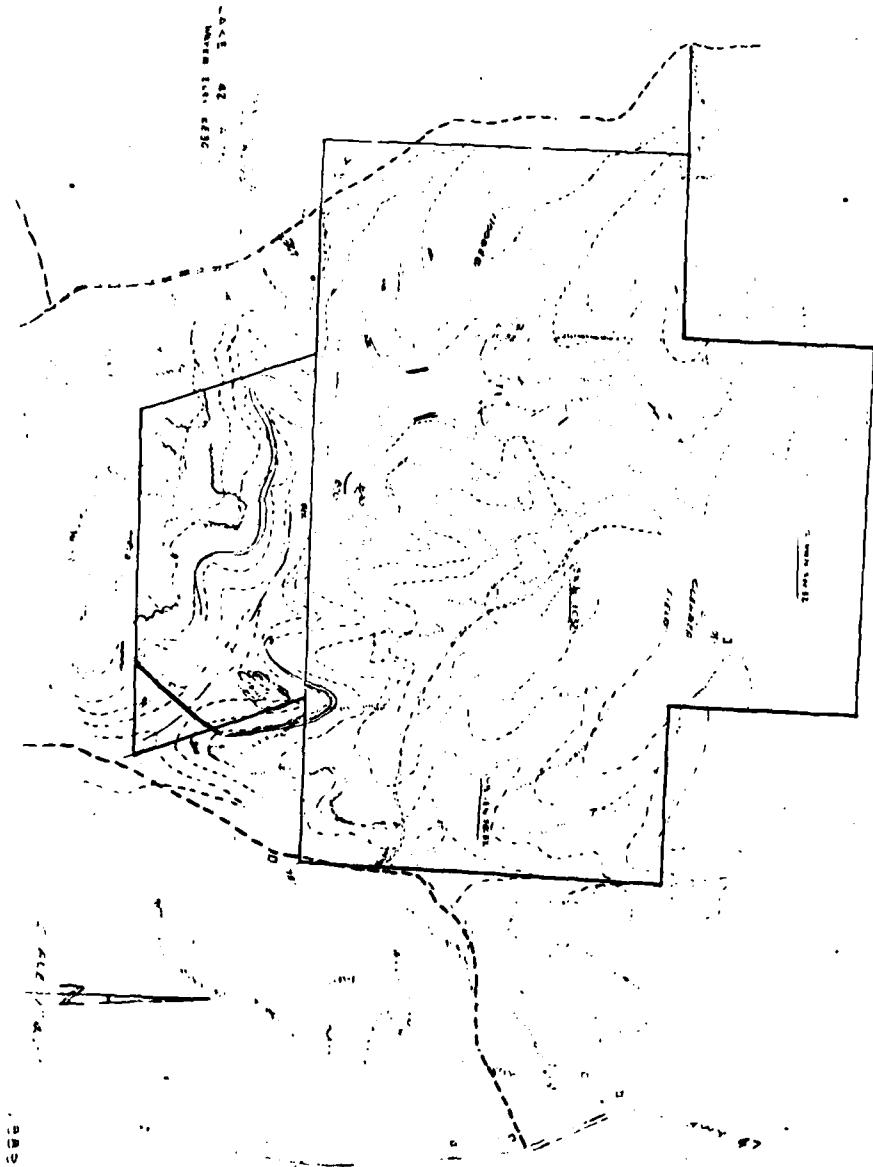
WOODRIDGE

WARRANTS ISSUED

EDWARD H. GRIEVE
760 St. Francois
Florissant, Mo.
TE-1-1800



4
MAP OF RIVER RÉV
SECTIONS 5, 3, 32
WARMEN UD ID





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
210 NORTH 12TH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101

IN REPLY REFER TO

SUBJECT: Woodridge Lake Dam (Mo. 11005) Phase I Inspection Report

This report presents the results of field inspection and evaluation of the Woodridge Lake Dam (Mo. 11005).

It was prepared under the National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams.

This dam has been classified as unsafe, non-emergency by the St. Louis District as a result of the application of the following criteria:

- 1) Spillway will not pass 50 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood
- 2) Overtopping could result in dam failure
- 3) Dam failure significantly increases the hazard to loss of life downstream

SUBMITTED BY: _____ Date _____
Chief, Engineering Division

APPROVED BY: _____ Date _____
Colonel, CE, District Engineer

**GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP
OF MISSOURI**

GEOL. & LAND SURVEY, DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 Wm. H. M. Director & Surveyor
 Regd. No. 75401

1973

LEGEND

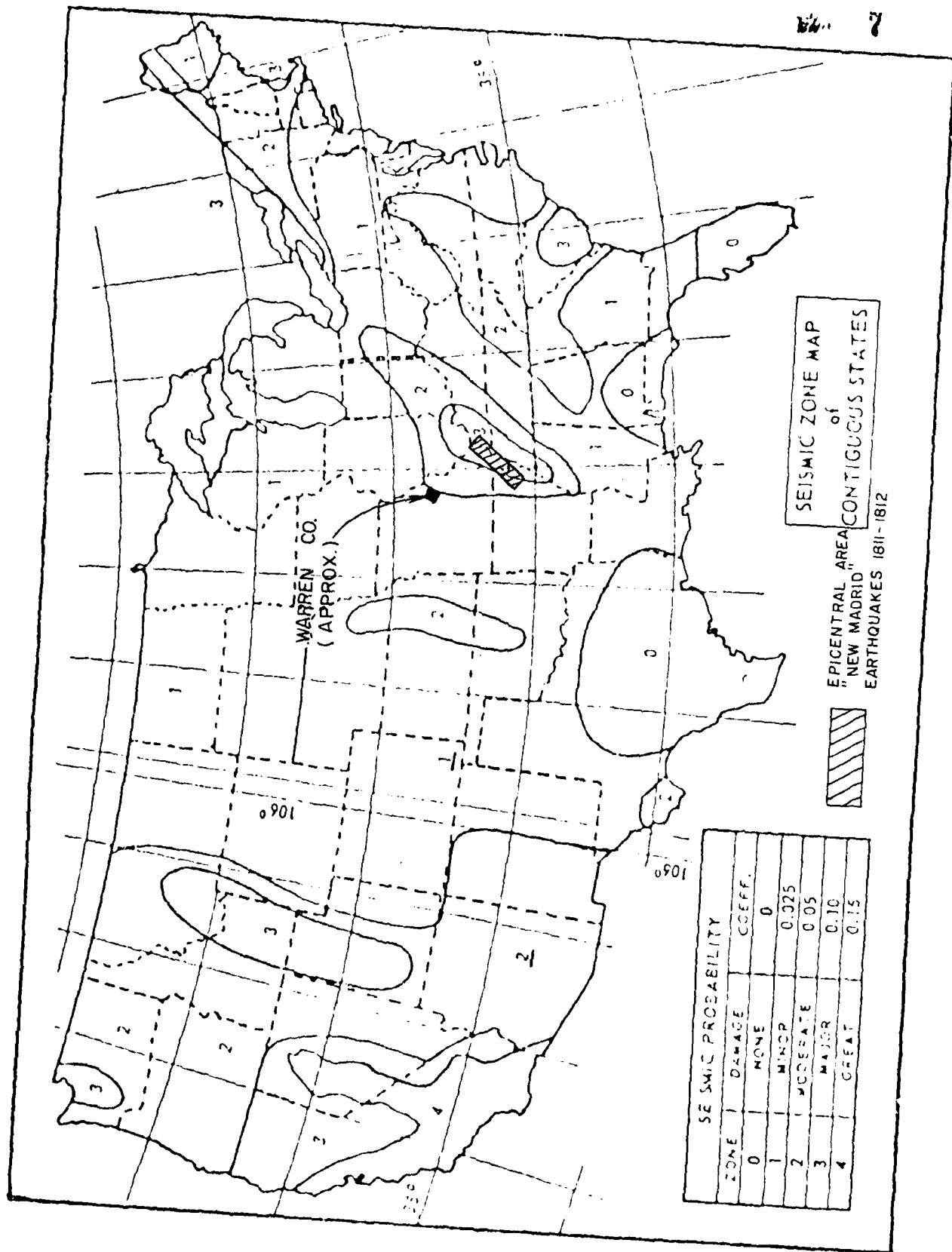
- This geological map of Oklahoma displays seismic activity and event centers from 1811-1812 to 1950-1970. The map includes county boundaries, stream names, and various symbols indicating event types and magnitudes.

Legend:

 - Liquidation Area
 - Madrid Earthquakes at 1811 - 1812
 - Selected Epicenters Since 1843
 - Other Selected Epicenters ≥ MM VII
 - Other Selected Epicenters ≥ MM V since 1950 - 1970 (Number of Events)
 - Sediment Regions
 - Border of Warren County

Geological Features and Symbols:

 - Quaternary:** Indicated by a hatched pattern.
 - Tertiary:** Indicated by a circle with a dot.
 - Cretaceous:** Indicated by a circle with a cross.
 - Pennsylvanian:** Indicated by a circle with a number (e.g., 6).
 - Mississippian:** Indicated by a circle with a cross (X).
 - Silurian - Devonian:** Indicated by a circle with a question mark (?) or a circle with a number (e.g., 1).
 - Ordovician:** Indicated by a circle with a number (e.g., 3).
 - Camrian:** Indicated by a circle with a number (e.g., 2).
 - Pre cambrian:** Indicated by a circle with a number (e.g., 1).
 - Native Petroleum Field and Issues:** Indicated by a circle with a question mark (?) or a circle with a number (e.g., 1).
 - Native Petroleum Field and Issues not known:** Indicated by a circle with a question mark (?) or a circle with a number (e.g., 1).
 - Major Rivers:** Indicated by arrows pointing downstream.
 - Major Cities:** Indicated by small circles with letters (e.g., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z).
 - County Boundaries:** Indicated by dashed lines.
 - Stream Names:** Indicated by labels such as Arkansas River, Cimarron River, Verdigris River, Neosho River, White River, Canadian River, Washita River, Red River, and Arkansas River.
 - Event Symbols:** Circles with numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12) representing different seismic events.
 - Magnitude Scale:** A scale bar at the bottom right shows distances up to 10 miles.



APPENDIX A

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING INSPECTION

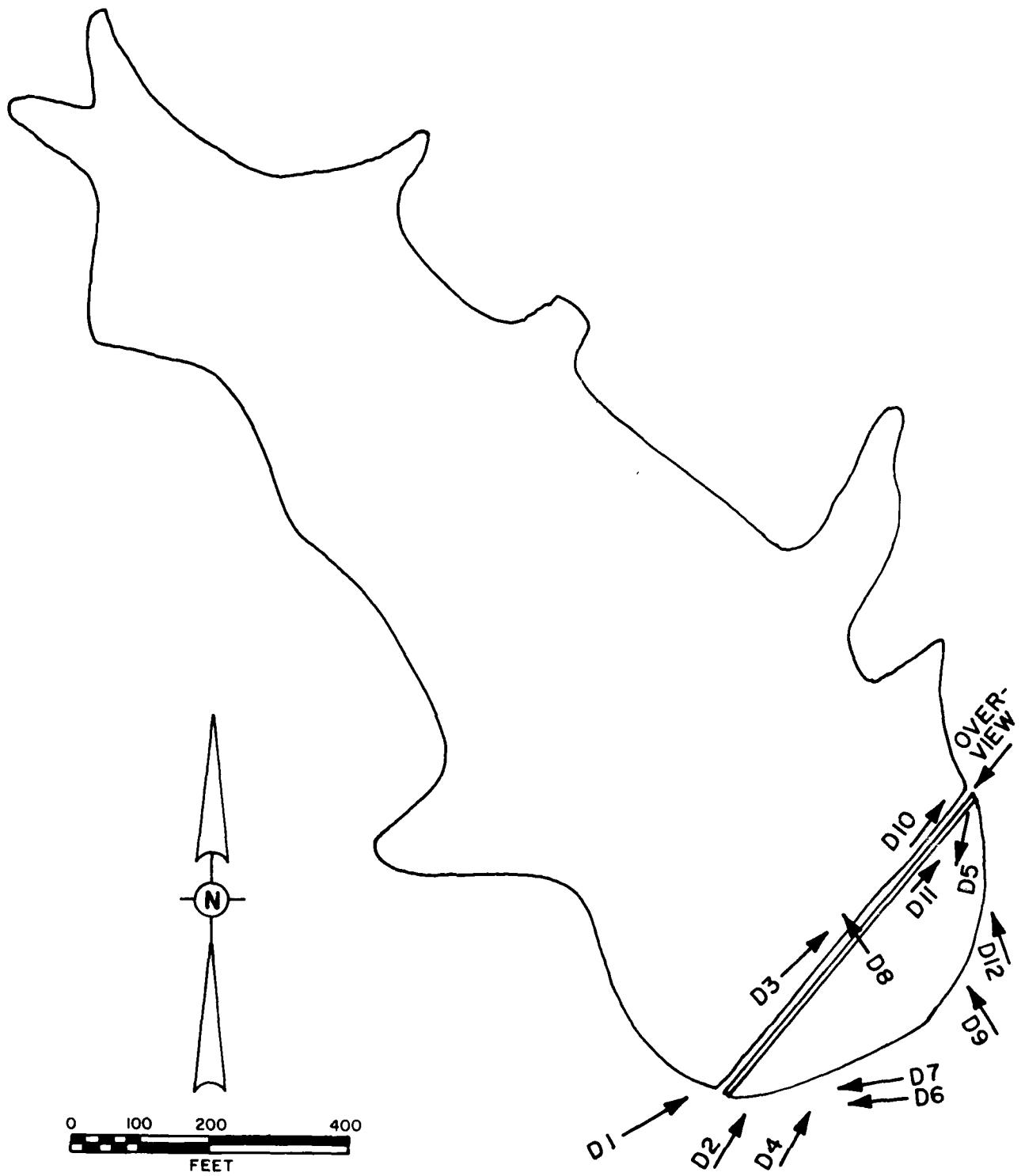


PHOTO INDEX
FOR
WOODRIDGE LAKE DAM

WOODRIDGE LAKE DAM

- D1 - Upstream Embankment Slope
- D2 - Downstream Embankment Slope
- D3 - Sloughing on Upstream Embankment Slope
- D4 - View Downstream of Dam
- D5 - View Downstream of Dam
- D6 - Erosion at Right Abutment Contact
- D7 - Erosion at Left Abutment Contact
- D8 - Service Spillway Intake
- D9 - Service Spillway Discharge
- D10 - Emergency Spillway
- D11 - Emergency Spillway
- D12 - Left Abutment Contact

Woodridge Park



D1



D2

Woodridge Lake Dunes



D3



D4

Woodridge Lake Dam

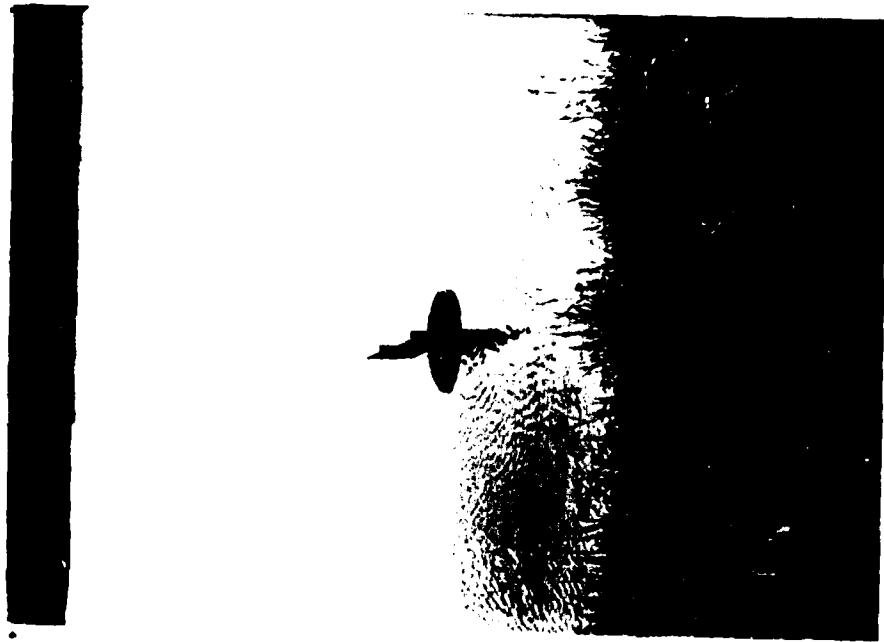


D5



D6

Woodridge Lake Dam



Woodridge Lake Dam



D9



D10

Woodridge Lake Dam



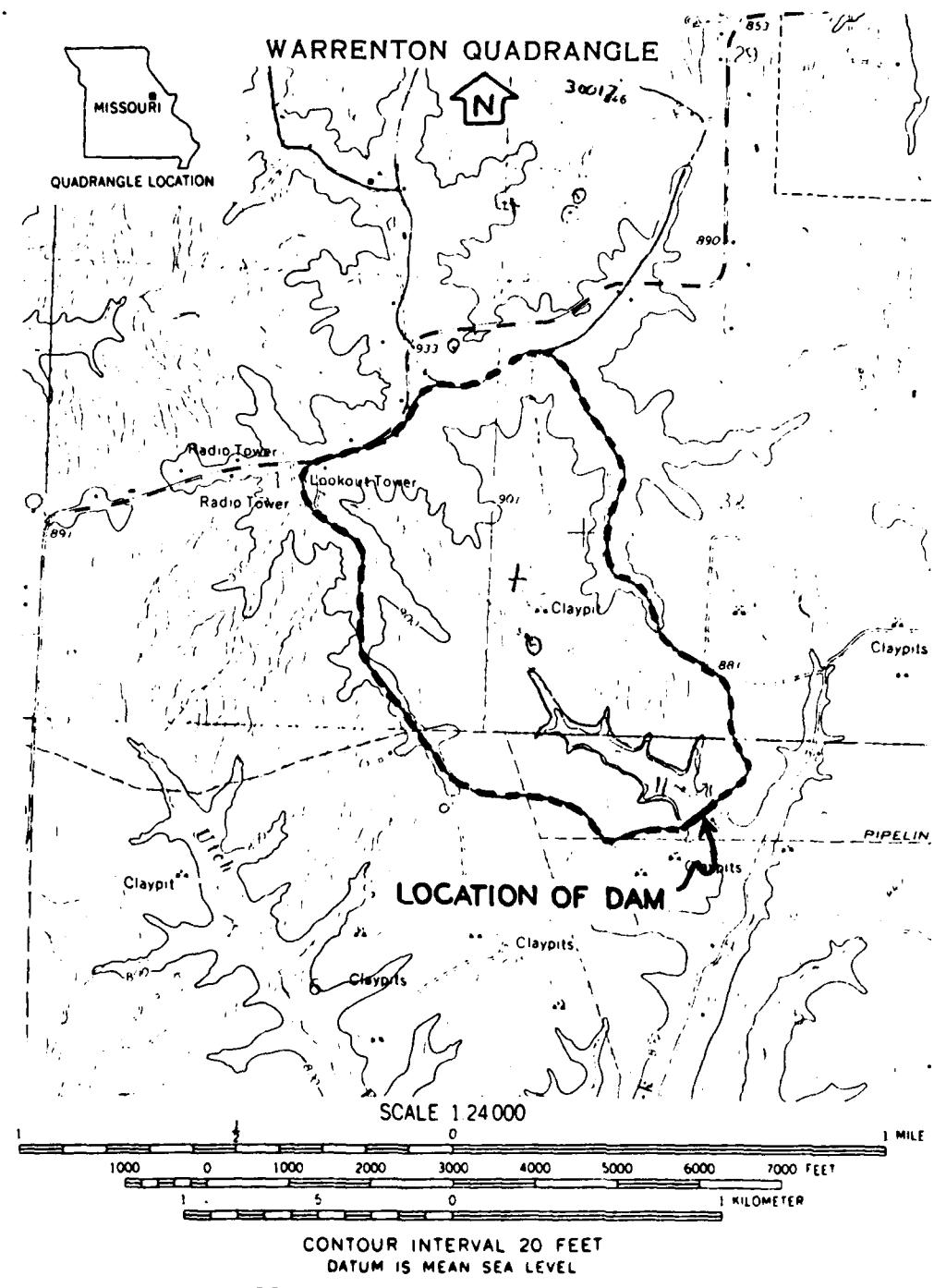
D11

D12



APPENDIX B
HYDROLOGIC COMPUTATIONS

PLATE - 1, APPENDIX - B



WOODRIDGE LAKE DAM (MO. 11005)
DRAINAGE BASIN

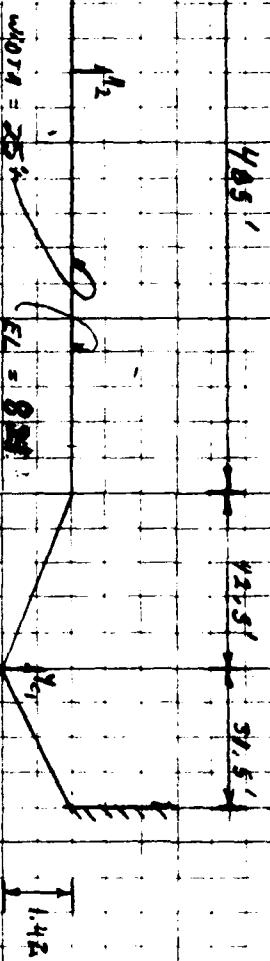
DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI

MISSOURI DAM NOOS

OVERTOP DISCHARGE RATING CURVE

SHEET NO. / OF _____

JOB NO. 1240-C01-1

BY KLB
M.R.H. / DATE 5-21-79CRITICAL DEPTH ASSUMED IN
SPILLWAY SECTION.

$\frac{V_1}{V_{F1}}$	A_{c1}	T_{c1}	$K_1 = \frac{V_1^*}{V_{F1}}$	V_1^*	$Q_1 = A_c K_1$	$H_1 = 40.5'$	$Q_1 = 819.6$	H_2	C_2	L_2	$Q_2 = \frac{C_2}{C_1} Q_1$	$Q_2 = Q_1 + Q_2$
0	0	0	0	0	0	40.5	819.6	+	+	-	-	0
1	26.06	52.11	4.01	.25	104.49	820.85	-	-	-	-	-	104.49
1.42	52.54	74	4.78	.35	251.14	821.37	.37	2.70	485	294.72	5.45	855
2.5	132.46	74	7.59	.89	1004.83	822.99	1.99	2.63	485	3580.78	4585.61	4585.61
3.5	206.46	74	9.47	1.39	1955.3	824.49	3.49	2.63	485	8316.4	10,271.70	10,271.70

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI

SHEET NO. 1 OF

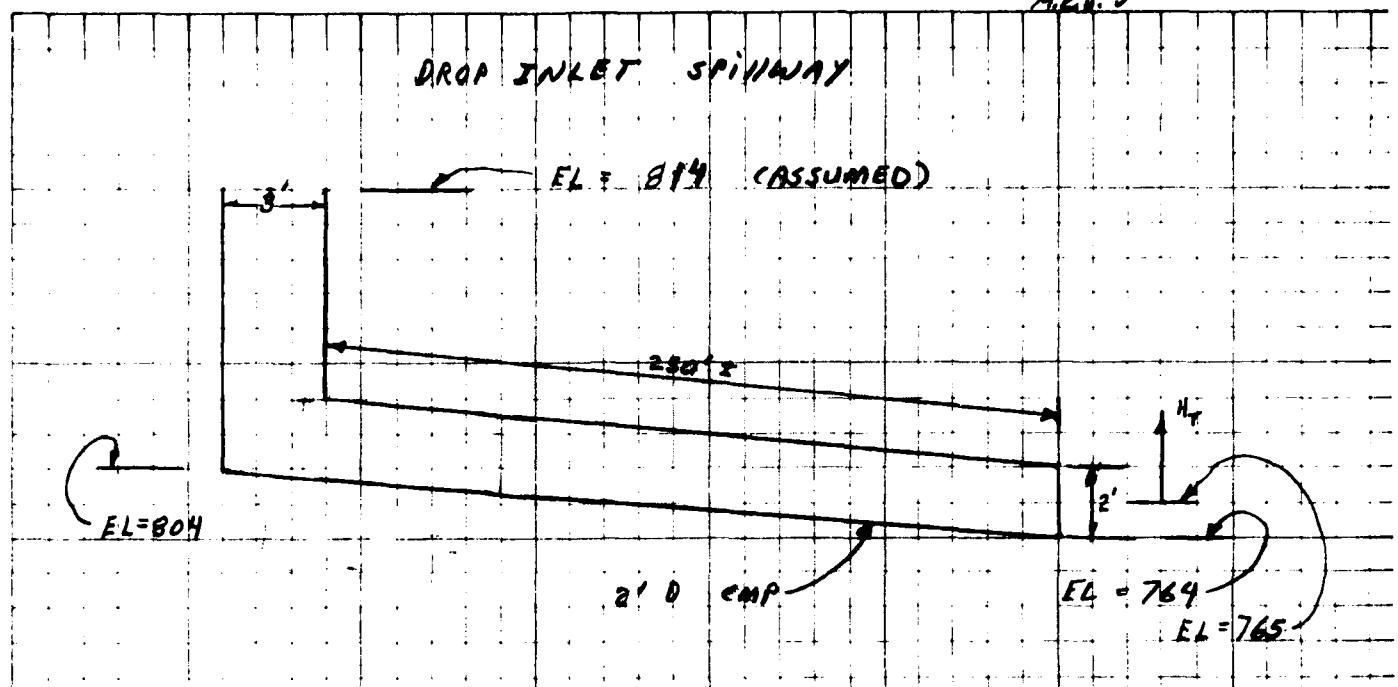
MISSOURI DAM 11005

JOB NO. 1240-001-1

DROP INLET SPILLWAY RATING CURVE

BY KLB DATE 5-23-79
M.P.H. ✓

DROP INLET SPILLWAY



SPILLWAY DISCHARGE (ASSUME NO TAIL WATER EFFECT)

$$\text{AT WL. } 814.5 \text{ ft} \quad H_t = 814.5 - 819 = 0.5 \text{ ft}$$

a) WEIR FLOW:

$$\text{ASSUME } C = 3.03$$

$$Q = CLN^{3/2} = 3.03 \times (W \times 3) \times 0.5^{3/2}$$

$$= 10.10 \text{ CFS}$$

b) PERMISSABLE FLOW THROUGH THE PIPE.

$$\text{SLOPE OF THE PIPE } S = \frac{804 - 764}{250}$$

$$S = \frac{40}{250} = 0.160 \text{ FT/FT}$$

ECI-4 ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI

SHEET NO. 2 OF

MISSOURI DAM 11005

JOB NO. 1240-001-1

DROP INLET SPILLWAY RATING CURVE

BY KLB DATE 5-23-71
MEG.J

b) CRITICAL SLOPE

$$z = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{g}} = \frac{10,10}{\sqrt{32.2}} = 5.78$$

$$\frac{z}{d_0^{2/5}} = \frac{5.78}{2} = 0.81$$

$$\text{FOR } \frac{z}{d_0^{2/5}} = 0.81, \quad \frac{y_c}{t_0} = 0.56 \Rightarrow y_c = 1.12'$$

$$S_c = \left(\frac{Q_m}{1499 A R^{2/3}} \right)^2$$

ASSUME $m = 0.014$

$$\frac{y_c}{t_0} = 0.56 \Rightarrow \frac{A}{A_0} = 0.58 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{R}{R_0} = 1.09$$

$$\text{WHERE } A_0 = \frac{\pi}{4} d_0^2 = 0.7854 \times 2^2 \\ = 3.14$$

$$R_0 = 0.25 d_0 = 0.25 \times 2 = 0.50'$$

$$A = 0.58 \times 3.14 = 1.82$$

$$R = 1.07 \times 0.50 = 0.59'$$

$$\therefore S_c = \left(\frac{10.10 \times 0.014}{1.49 \times 1.82 \times 0.59^{2/3}} \right)^2$$

$$= 0.006 < 5, \Rightarrow \text{PIPE SLOPE IS SUPER CRITICAL}$$

so CONTROL IS CRITICAL DEPTH AT WEIR

$$\text{AND } [Q = 10.10 \text{ CFS}]$$

ECI-4 ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI
 MISSOURI DAM NO. 6
 SPILLWAY RATING CURVE,

SHEET NO. 3 OF _____
 JOB NO. 1240-001-1
 BY KLB DATE 5-23-79

WL AT 815:

a) WEIR FLOW

$$Q = CLH^{3/2} = 3.03 \times (\pi \times 3) \times 7^{3/2} = 28.56 \text{ cfs.}$$

b) PERMISSIBLE DISCHARGE THROUGH PIPE

$$Z = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{g}} = \frac{28.56}{\sqrt{32.2}} = 5.03$$

$$\frac{Z}{d_0^{2.5}} = \frac{5.03}{2^{2.5}} = 0.89$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y_c}{d_0} = 0.92 \Rightarrow y_c = 1.84$$

$$\frac{y_c}{d_0} = 0.92 \Rightarrow \frac{A}{A_0} = 0.96 \text{ & } \frac{R}{R_0} = 1.18$$

$$A = 0.92 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times (2^2) = 2.84^{3.02}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{4} (2) \times 1.18 = 0.59$$

$$S_c = \left(\frac{28.56 \times 0.014}{1.99 \times 2.84 \times 0.59^{2/3}} \right)^2 = 0.017 \text{ & } S = 0.16$$

\Rightarrow SLOPE IS SUPER CRITICAL

\therefore PIPE FLOW IS SUPER CRITICAL
 AND CONTROL WOULD BE FOR
 WEIR CONDITIONS IF PRESSURE
 FLOW DOES NOT OCCUR.

SINCE $y_c = 1.84 \approx d_0 = 2.0$
 CHECK FOR PRESSURE FLOW.

c) PRESSURE FLOW.

$$H_f = (1 + K_f + f \frac{V^2}{2g}) \frac{V^2}{2g}$$

ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI
MISSOURI DAM 11005
SPILLWAY RATING CURVE.

SHEET NO. 4 OF
JOB NO. 1240-001-1
BY KLB DATE 5-23-79
M.R.H. ✓

WL AT 815 (CONT.)

c) CHECK PRESSURE FLOW

ASSUME $K_p = 0.10$

$+ f = 0.023$ FOR $m = 0.014$

$$H_T = (1.0 + 0.10 + 0.023 \frac{250}{2}) \frac{V^2}{2g}$$

$$H_T = 3.98 \frac{V^2}{2g}$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{2g H_T}{3.98}} = 4.02 \sqrt{H_T}$$

$$Q = A \cdot V = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 2^2 \times 4.02 \sqrt{H_T}$$

$$Q = 12.63 \sqrt{H_T}$$

$$H_T = 815 - 765 = 50.0$$

$$Q = 12.63 \sqrt{50} = 189.31 \text{ CFS} > 28.56$$

∴ AT ELEV 815, WEIR FLOW

CONTROLS USE $\underline{Q = 28.56}$

WL AT 816

a) WEIR FLOW

$$Q = CLH^{3/2} = 3.03 \times (\pi \times 3) \times 2^{3/2}$$

$$Q = 80.77 \text{ CFS}$$

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DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI

SHEET NO. 5 OF

MISSOURI DAM 11005

JOB NO. 1240-001-1

SPILLWAY RATING CURVE

BY KLB DATE 5-23-79
MCAV

WL AT 816.

b) PERMISSIBLE DISCHARGE IN PIPE

$$Z = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{g}} = \frac{80.77}{\sqrt{32.2}} = 14.23$$

$$\frac{Z}{d_0^{2.5}} = \frac{14.23}{2^{2.5}} = 2.52$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y_c}{d_0} = 0.98, \Rightarrow \frac{A}{A_0} = 0.995, \frac{R}{R_0} = 1.09$$

$$\frac{y_c}{d_0} = 0.98 \Rightarrow y_c = 1.96$$

$$A = 0.995 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times (2^2) = 3.13$$

$$R = \frac{1}{4} (2) + 1.09 = 0.55$$

$$S_C = \left(\frac{80.77 \times 0.014}{1.49 \times 3.13 \times 0.55} \right)^2 = 0.13 < S = 0.16$$

\Rightarrow SLOPE IS SUPERCRITICAL

SINCE $y_c = 1.96 \approx d_0 = 2.0$

CHECK PRESSURE FLOW

c) PRESSURE FLOW

$$Q = 12.63 \sqrt{H_t}$$

$$H_t = 816 - 765 = 51$$

$$Q = 12.63 \sqrt{51} = 90.20 > 80.77$$

\therefore FLOW IS CONTROLLED BY WEIR FLOW AT THE CREST AND $Q = 80.77$

ECI-4 ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI
MISSOURI DAM NOOS
SPILLWAY RATING CURVE.

SHEET NO. 6 OF _____
JOB NO. 1240-001-1
BY KLB DATE 5-23-79
M.R.H. ✓

WL AT 817

a) WEIR FLOW

$$Q = CLH^{3/2} = 3.03 \times (\pi \times 3) \times 3^{3/2} = 148.39$$

b) PERMISSABLE FLOW IN PIPE.

$$Z = \frac{Q}{Vg} = \frac{148.39}{V32.2} = 26.15$$

$$\frac{Z}{d_0^{2.5}} = \frac{26.15}{2^{2.5}} = 4.62$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y_c}{d_0} = 0.98, \Rightarrow \frac{A}{A_0} = 0.995, \frac{R}{R_0} = 1.09$$

$$\frac{y_c}{d_0} = 0.98, \Rightarrow y_c = 3\sqrt[1.96]{3}$$

$$A = 0.995 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times (2^2) = 3.13$$

$$R = \frac{1}{4}(2) \times 1.09 = 0.55$$

$$S_C = \left(\frac{148.39 \times 0.014}{1.49 \times 3.13 \times 0.55^{2/3}} \right)^2 = 0.44 > S = 0.16$$

SLOPE IN THE PIPE IS NOW SUB-CRITICAL.

CHECK ORIFICE FLOW

c) ORIFICE FLOW

$$\text{ASSUME } C = 0.62, H_f = 817 - 765 = 52$$

$$Q = CA \sqrt{2g H_f}$$

$$Q = 0.62 \times \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times 2^2 \right) \times \sqrt{64.4 \times 52}$$

$$Q = 112.72 < 148.39$$

∴ ORIFICE FLOW CONTROLS IF PRESSURE FLOW DOES NOT.

ECI-4 ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI

MISSOURI DAM 11005

SPILLWAY RATING CURVE.

SHEET NO. 7 OF

JOB NO. 1240-001-1

BY KLR DATE 5-23-79
M.R.H.WL AT 817 (CONT)

d) CHECK PRESSURE FLOW.

$$Q = 12.63 \sqrt{H_t}$$

$$H_t = 817 - 765 = 52 \text{ FT}$$

$$Q = 12.63 \sqrt{52} = \underline{91.08} < 112.72$$

e) AT ELEVATION 817

PRESSURE FLOW CONTROLS.

$$\underline{Q = 91.08 \text{ CFS}}$$

AND FOR ALL ELEVATIONS ABOVE

817 PRESSURE FLOW WILL CONTROL

THAT IS. USE THE EQUATION

$$Q = 12.63 \sqrt{H_t} \text{ FOR ALL ELEVATIONS ABOVE 817.}$$

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI

MISSOURI DAM 11005

SHEET NO. 1 OF _____

JOB NO. 1240-001-1

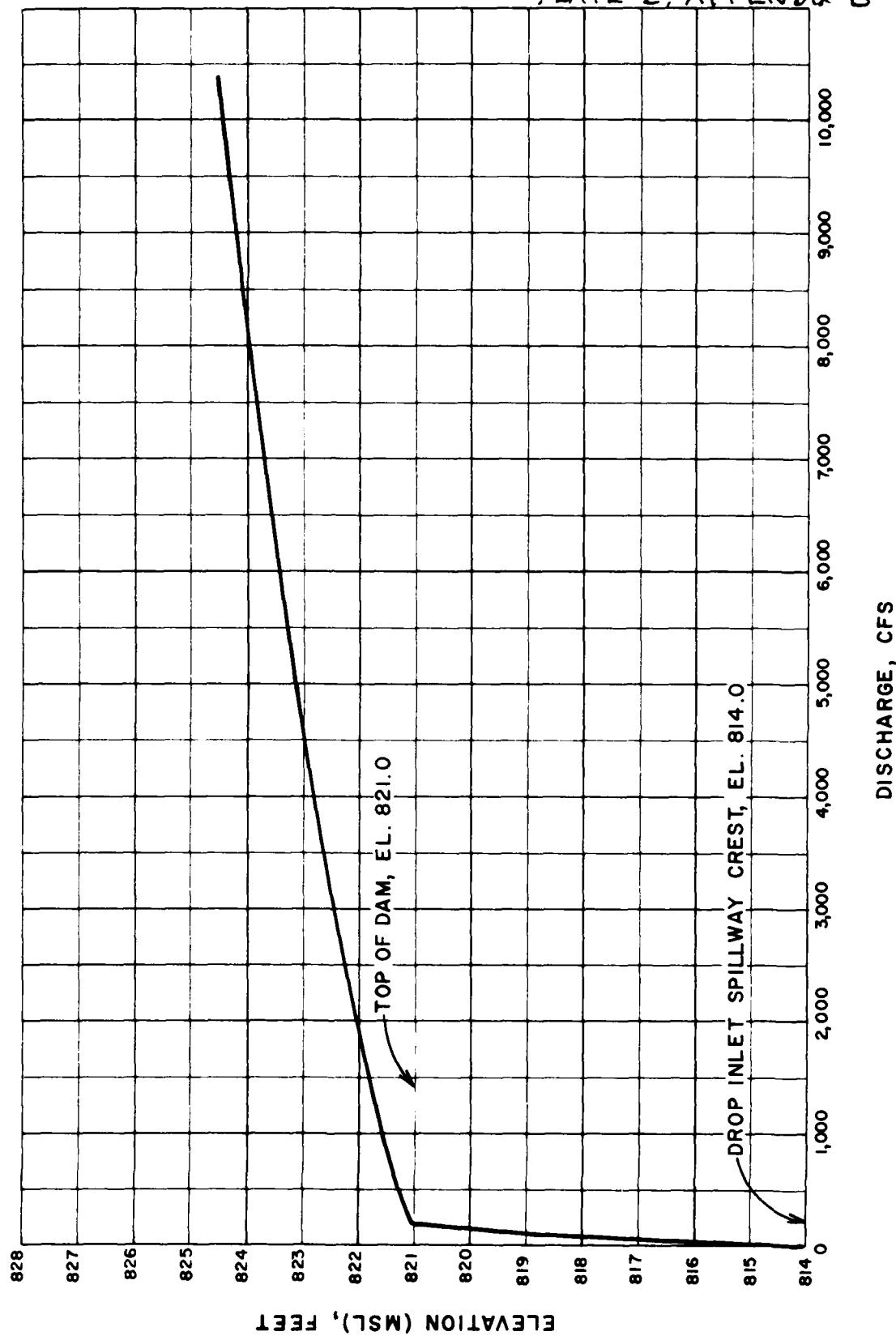
COMBINED SPILLWAY AND OVERTOP RATING CURVES

BY KLG DATE 5-23-79
N.R.H.J.

RESERVOIR WATER SURFACE ELEV. ft	HEAD ON DROP INLET SPILLWAY INLET DISCHARGE ft	DROP INLET SPILLWAY DISCHARGE $Q = 12,630 \text{ ft}^3/\text{sec}$	EMERGENCY SPILLWAY DISCHARGE (CFS)	OVERTOP DISCHARGE (CFS)	COMBINED DISCHARGE (CFS)
814	49	-	-	-	0
814.5	49.5	*10.10	-	-	10.
815	50	*28.6	-	-	28.
816	51	*80.77	-	-	80.
817	52	91.08	-	-	91.
819.6	54.6	93.33	0	-	93.
820.85	55.85	94.39	104.44	-	199
821.37	56.37	94.83	251.14	294.72	641
822.99	57.99	96.18	1004.83	3580.78	4682.
824.49	59.49	97.41	1955.3	8316.4	10,369

* WEIR FLOW CONTROLS.

PLATE - 2, APPENDIX - B



WOODRIDGE LAKE DAM (MO. 11005)
SPILLWAY & OVERTOP RATING CURVE

Dam Safety Inspection - Missouri

SHEET NO. 1 OF _____

Woodridge Lake Dam - #11005

JOB NO. 1340

Reservoir Area Capacity

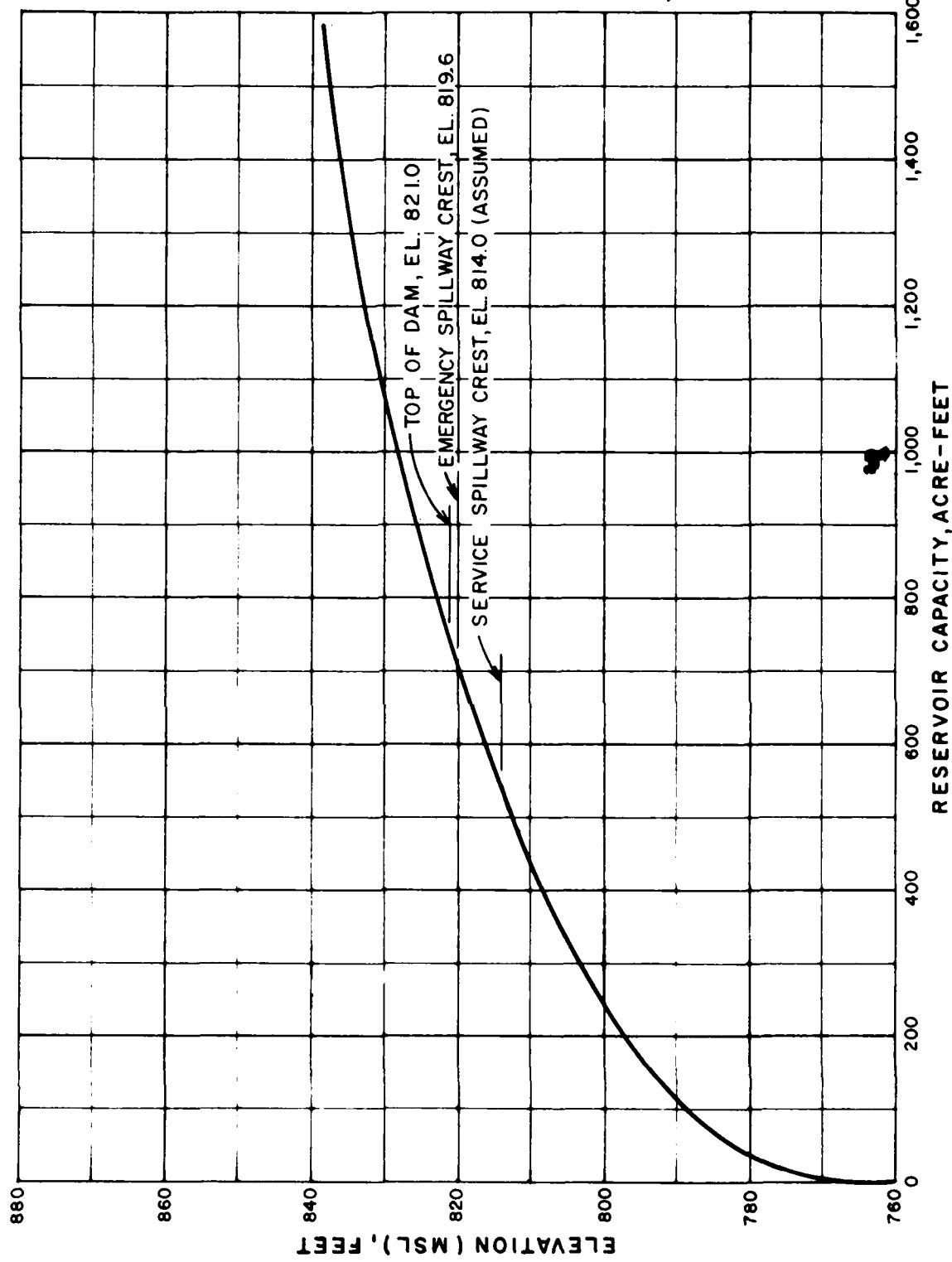
BY M.R.H.

DATE 5-22-79

WOODRIDGE LAKE DAMReservoir Area Capacity

Elev. M.S.L. (ft)	Reservoir Surface Area (Acres)	Incremental Volume (Ac.-ft)	Total Volume (Ac.-ft)	Remarks
765	0	-	0	Est. Streambed C Center of Dam
780	6.4	32	32	Area measured on U.S.G.S. map.
800	15.6	213	245	Area measured on U.S.G.S. map.
814	26	288	533	Service Spillway El. (Assumed)
819.6	31.7	161	694	Emergency Spillway Crest
820	32	13	707	Area measured on U.S.G.S. map.
821	35	33	740	Top of Dam
840	66	944	1684	Area measured on U.S.G.S. map.

PLATE 3, APPENDIX-B



WOODRIDGE LAKE DAM (MO. 11005)
RESERVOIR CAPACITY CURVE

ECI-4 ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION / MISSOURI

DAM # MO. 11005

SHEET NO. 1 OF _____

JOB NO. 1240-001

PROBABLE MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION

BY MAS DATE 5/22/75

DAM NO. MO. 11005

DETERMINATION OF PMP

1. Determine drainage area of the basin

$$D.A. = 420 \text{ ACRES}$$

2. Determine PMP Index Rainfall (For D.A. = 200 sq.mi
2.24 hrs. duration)

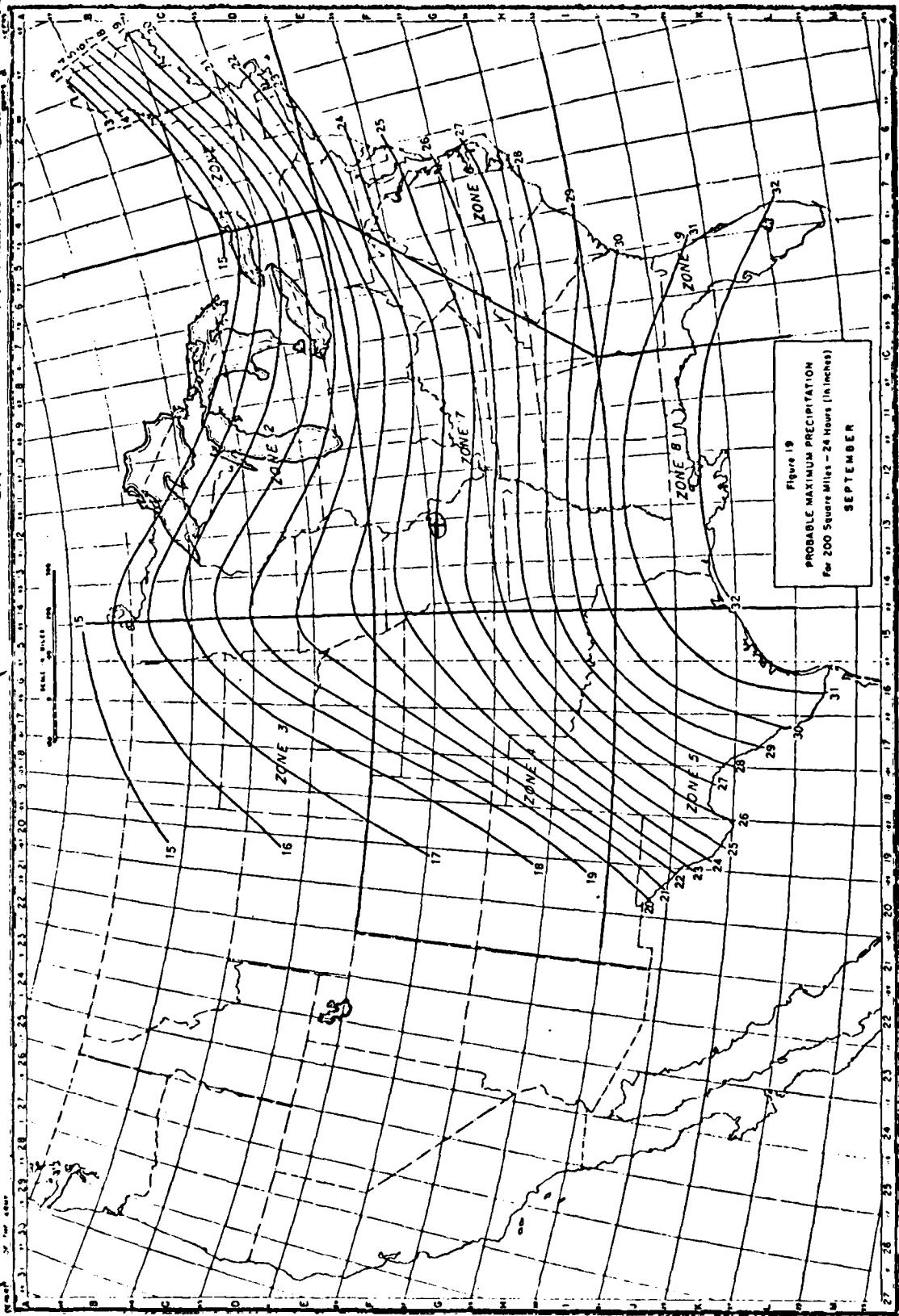
Location of centroid of basin

$$\text{Long.} = 91^{\circ}10'9'', \text{Lat.} = 38^{\circ}47'25'' \Rightarrow PMP = 24.0'' \text{ (From Fig 1 HMR 23)}$$

3. Determine basin rainfall in terms of percentage of PMP Index Rainfall for various durations.

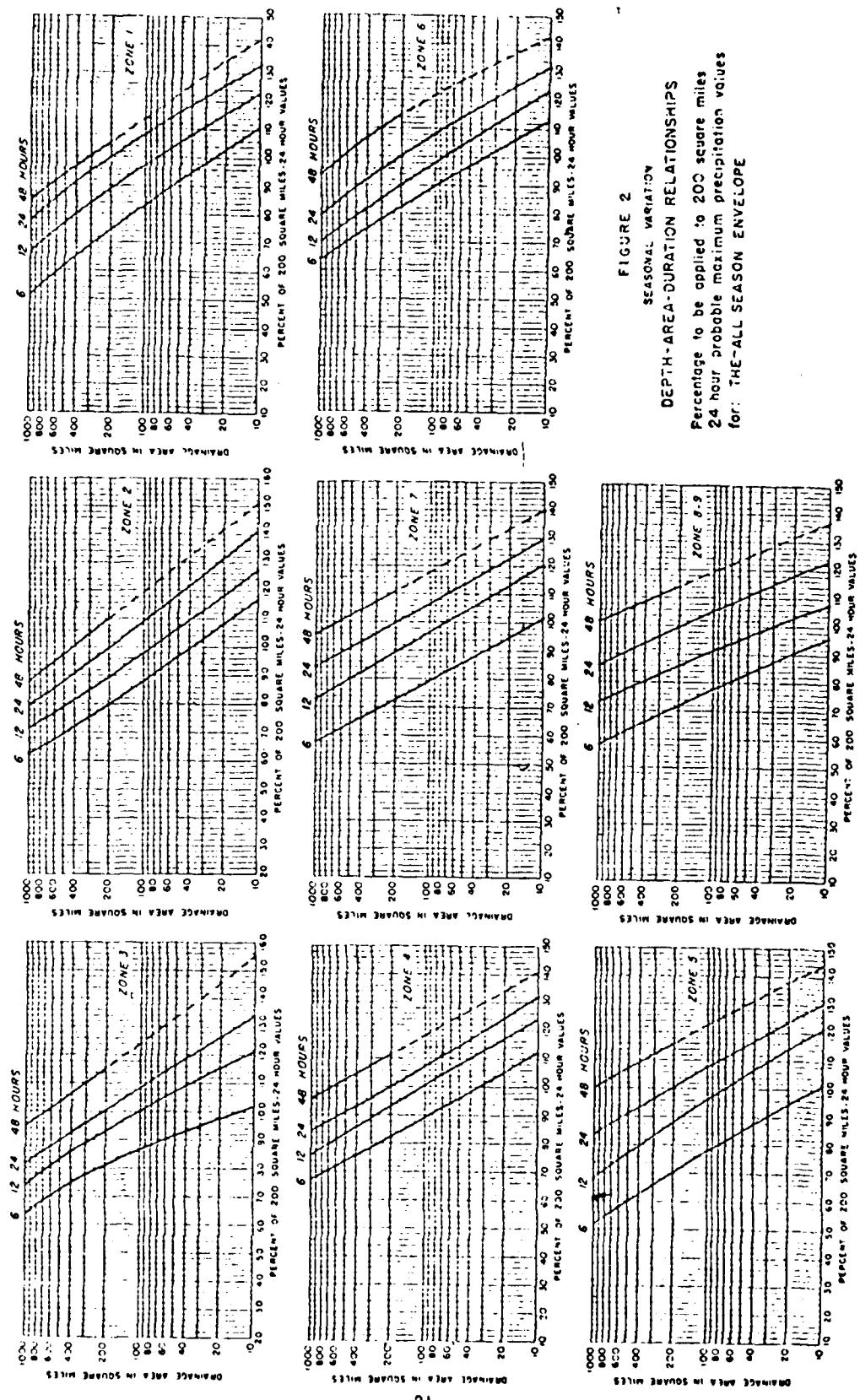
Location: Long. = $91^{\circ}10'9''$, Lat. = $38^{\circ}47'25''$
 \Rightarrow Zone 7

Duration (Hrs.)	Percent of Index Rainfall (%)	Total Rainfall (inches)	Rainfall Increment (inches)	Duration of Increment (Hrs.)
6	100	24	24	6
12	120	28.8	4.8	6
24	130	31.2	2.4	12



PMP FOR - 24 HRS
= 24"

WOODRIDGE LAKE DAM (MO 11005)
LOCATION OF CENTER
OF WATERSHED:
LAT. = $38^{\circ} 47' 25''$, LONG. = $91^{\circ} 0' 05''$



ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI

SHEET NO. 1 OF

DAM # 11005

JOB NO. 1240-001-1

UNIT HYDROGRAPH PARAMETERS

BY KLB DATE 5-30-7

1. DRAINAGE AREA, $A = 420 \text{ Ac} = 0.66 \text{ SQ.MI.}$ 2. LENGTH OF STREAM = $(1.95'' \times 2000' = 3900) = 0.74 \text{ MI.}$ 3. ELEVATION AT DRAINAGE DIVIDE ALONG THE LONGEST
STREAM, $H_1 = 930'$ 4. RESERVOIR ELEVATION AT SPILLWAY CREST, $H_2 = 814'$ 5. DIFFERENCE IN ELEVATION, $\Delta H = 930' - 814' = 116'$ 6. AVERAGE SLOPE OF STREAM = $\frac{\Delta H}{L} = \frac{116}{3900} = 2.91\%$

7. TIME OF CONCENTRATION:

a) BY KIRPICH FORMULA:

$$T_C = \left(\frac{11.9 \times L^3}{\Delta H} \right)^{0.385} = \left(\frac{11.9 \times 0.74^3}{116} \right)^{0.385} = 0.29 \text{ HR.}$$

b) By VELOCITY ESTIMATE:

SLOPE = 2.9% \Rightarrow AVG. VELOCITY = 3 FPS.

$$\therefore T_C = \frac{0.74 \times 5280}{3 \times 60 \times 60} = 0.36 \text{ HR.}$$

USE $T_C = 0.30 \text{ HR}$ 8. LAG TIME = $L_t = 0.6 \times 0.30 = 0.18 \text{ HR}$ 9. UNIT DURATION $D \leq \frac{L_t}{3} = \frac{0.18}{3} = 0.06 < 0.083$ USE $D = 0.083 \text{ HR} = 5 \text{ MIN.}$ 10. TIME TO PEAK, $T_p = \frac{D}{2} + L_t = \frac{0.083}{2} + 0.18$

$$T_p = 0.22 \text{ HR}$$

11. PEAK DISCHARGE, $Q_p = \frac{484 \cdot A}{T_p} = \frac{484 \cdot (0.66)}{0.22}$

$$Q_p = 1452 \text{ CFS.}$$

ECI-4 ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION / MISSOURI

DAM # MO. 11005

SHEET NO. 1 OF

JOB NO. 1240-001

DETERMINATION OF SOIL GROUP & CURVE NUMBER

BY MAS DATE 5/31/79

MISSOURI DAM # MO 11005

DETERMINATION OF HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP & SCS CURVE NUMBER

1. Watershed soils consist of B, C & D group soils. Soil group 'D' is predominant.

Assume soil group 'D' for the entire watershed.

2. Most of the watershed is wooded and covered with grass.

Assume 'Fair' condition for infiltration purpose

Thus CN = 79 for group 'D' soil & AMC-II

$\Rightarrow \underline{CN = 91 \text{ for AMC-III}}$

HEC1DB INPUT DATA

INFLOW PMF AND ONE-HALF PMF HYDROGRAPHS

	PEAK	6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR	TOTAL VOLUME
CFS	7143.	1,798	513.	512.	15,476.
CFS	202.	441	15.	14.	434.
INCHES		23.66	30.04	30.04	93.08
MM		600.91	763.11	763.11	2331.11
AC-FIT		351.	1057.	1057.	1757.
THOUS CU M		1027.	1504.	1504.	1504.

HYDROGRAPH AT STA 11005 FOR PLAN 1, RTIO 1

	PEAK	6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR	TOTAL VOLUME
CFS	714.3	1,770.	575.	512.	15,876.
MEAN	202.	486.	15.	14.	4,346.
140% CFS	202.	23,46	30,04	30,64	30,64
4%	-	-	-	-	-
40% + 1	-	-	-	-	-
40% CFS	600.1	763.11	763.11	763.11	763.11
140% CFS CFS	1027.	312.	1377.	1037.	1057.
140% CFS CFS CFS	1027.	1354.	1354.	1354.	1104.

HYDROGRAPH AT STA 11000 572 P-AN 1. RTD 2		0°		0°		0°		0°		0°	
C.	0°	0°	0°	0°	0°	0°	0°	0°	0°	0°	0°
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.
35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.
40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.
45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.
50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.
55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.
60.	61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.	71.
65.	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.
70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.
75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.
80.	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.	87.	88.	89.	90.	91.
85.	86.	87.	88.	89.	90.	91.	92.	93.	94.	95.	96.
90.	91.	92.	93.	94.	95.	96.	97.	98.	99.	100.	101.

HYDROGRAPHIC ROUTES

ROUTE HYDROGRAPH THROUGH WOODRIDGE LAKE CAMP									
	1. FAQ 11005	2. GCM 0.000	3. RECON 0.000	4. TAPE 0.000	5. JPRT 0.000	6. STAGE 0.000	7. STAGE 0.000	8. AUTO 0	
GLOSS 0.000	GLOSS 0.000	Avg 0.000	ROUTING DATA IRTS ISWT	ROUTING DATA IRTS ISWT	JPRT 0.000	JPRT 0.000	STURA 0.000	LSTRA 0	
NSTPS 1	NSTL 1	NSTL 1	L45 0	AMSMK 0.000	STURA 0.000	STURA 0.000	S普RAT -0.190		
STAGE 814.50	STAGE 814.50	STAGE 815.01	STAGE 816.00	STAGE 817.00	STAGE 818.00	STAGE 819.00	STAGE 820.00	STAGE 821.00	
FLOW 1036.000	FLOW 0.000	FLOW 10.000	FLOW 29.000	FLOW 81.00	FLOW 91.00	FLOW 103.00	FLOW 119.00	FLOW 133.00	
CAPACITY 0.000	CAPACITY 0.000	CAPACITY 0.000	CAPACITY 245.	CAPACITY 553.	CAPACITY 694.	CAPACITY 707.	CAPACITY 740.	CAPACITY 768.0	
EL ELEVATION 165.	EL ELEVATION 165.	EL ELEVATION 165.	EL ELEVATION 165.	EL ELEVATION 165.	EL ELEVATION 165.	EL ELEVATION 165.	EL ELEVATION 165.	EL ELEVATION 165.	
CREL A14.0	CREL A14.0	CREL A14.0	SP-10 0.0	COEF 0.0	EXPM 0.0	ELEV 0.0	COAL 0.0	CAREA 0.0	EXCL 0.0

STATION 11005, PLAN 1. RATIO 1
TOPEL C7CD EXPD DAMID
821.0 3.0 0.0 0.

SUMMARY OF PMF AND ONE-HALF PMF FLOOD ROUTING

PEAK FLOW AND STORAGE (END OF PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-ROUTE COMPUTATIONS
 FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CUBIC METERS PER SECOND)
 AREA IN SQUARE MILES (SQUARE KILOMETERS)

OPERATION	STATION	AREA	PLAN	RATIO ¹	RATIO ²	RATIOS APPLIED TO FLOWS
				1.30	.50	
HYDROGRAPH AT	11005	.766	1	7143.	3571.	
	(1.71)	(((202.5)	(101.3)	
ROUTE 1C	11005	.56	1	5255.	2325.	
	(1.71)	(((148.9)	(65.49)	

SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

PLAN 1	ELEVATION STORAGE DEPTH, FT	INITIAL VALUE 533.	SPILLWAY CREST E1.30 533.	TOP OF DAM E21.00 740. 203.	TIME OF MAX JUTTOW HOURS	TYPE OF FAILURE MOURS
RATIO OF RESERVOIR to S. FLY	MAXIMUM RESERVOIR OVERFLOW DEPTH OF DAV	MAXIMUM OVERFLOW AC-FT	MAXIMUM STORAGE AC-FT	CURATION OVER TOF HOURS		
1.00	523.14	2.14	846.	5259.	6.00	15.83 0.00
.50	822.02	1.50	792.	2325.	3.62	15.92 0.00

PERCENT OF PMF FLOOD ROUTING
EQUAL TO SPILLWAY CAPACITY

FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (MEC-1)
JAN SAFETY VERIFIED JULY 1975
LAST MODIFICATION 26 FEB 79

RUN DATE: 79/06/120
TIME: 03:16:59

**JAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI
MCORRIDGE LAKE DAM (1105)
PERCENT OF PMP DETERMINATION AND ROUTE**

JCB SPECIFICATION

	NHR	NJN	IND	IHR	INN	METHC	IP-T	IPX-T	ISAT	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	4	0	0
END			JUPER	NWT	LROPY	TRACE				
			E	0	0		0			

WILLIAM A. WILLYSES TO DR. GORDON

8771182 - 0.26 0.26 0.27 0.27 0.28 0.28 0.29 0.29 0.30 0.31 0.31 0.32

SUB-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION

INPUT INDEX PRECIPITATION AND RATIOS.

	PRECIP DATA			R ^a	R ^b
SPEC	PMS	R6	H12	0.99	0.72
0.00	24.00	100.00	120.00	0.96	0.00

CURVE 40 = -01.00
 WETNESS = -1.00
 EFFECT CV = 31.07

DATA
RECESSION RATE

MONDA RAIN PERIOD RAIN EXCS LOSS END-OF-PERIOD FLOW COMP Q MO.DA HR.MN PERIOD RAIN EXCS

SUN 31st 20 30.04 1.16 153065
(792.0) (763.0) (20.0) (4345.60)

HYDROGRAPH SCHEDULING

ROUTE HYDROGRAPH THROUGH WINDJARIE LAKE DAM

STAGE	ICOMP	LECOM	TYPE	JFLY	JOBT	INAME	ISTAGE	IATUG
11305	1	3	ROUTINE	0	0	1	1	6
LOSS	CLOSS	AVG	IPCS	ISAME	IPRT	IPUP	LSTR	0
0.0	0.000	0.00	1	1	0	0		
WTPS	WTPL	LAG	AWSMK	X	TSA	STRA	ISPRAY	
1	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	-A14.	-1	
STAGE	R14.50	R15.00	R16.50	R17.00	R18.50	R20.85	R21.00	R21.57
FLOW	10169.00	10170	99.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00
CAPACITY=	0.	32.	245.	535.	694.	737.	740.	744.
ELEVATION=	765.	780.	800.	814.	820.	827.	831.	844.
	R14.5	R15.0	R16.5	R17.0	R18.5	R20.85	R21.0	R21.57
TOPCL	DAM DATA	CDP	EXPD	DAWDN				
	121.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				

PEAK OUTFLOW IS 172. AT TIME 18.017 HOURS

PEAK OUTFLOW IS 188. AT TIME 18.017 HOURS

PEAK OUTFLOW IS 201. AT TIME 18.017 HOURS

PEAK OUTFLOWS - 212. AT TIME 18.017 HOURS

PEAK OUTFLOW IS 311. AT TIME 18.017 HOURS

PEAK OUTFLOW IS 346. AT TIME 17.50 HOURS

PEAK OUTFLOW IS 356. AT TIME 17.25 HOURS

PEAK OUTFLOW IS 426. AT TIME 17.017 HOURS

PEAK OUTFLOW IS 462. AT 1142 17.00 MJDWS

PEAK FLOW AND STORAGE (END OF PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLANNED ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS
 PEAK FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CUBIC METERS PER SECOND)
 AREA IN SQUARE MILES (SQUARE KILOMETERS)

OPERATION	STATION	AREA	PLAN	RATIO				RATIO				RATIO			
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
HYDROGRAPH A	11005	.66 (1.71)	1 (50.50)	1786. (52.50)	1467. (54.71)	1924. (56.61)	2000. (56.65)	2071. (60.65)	2143. (63.65)	2214. (62.75)	2286. (64.72)	2357. (66.71)			
QUATED T7	11005	.66 (1.71)	1 (4.87)	172. (5.31)	116. (5.31)	231. (5.31)	277. (5.31)	311. (5.31)	348. (5.31)	390. (5.31)	428. (5.31)	462. (5.31)			

AD-A105 011 PRC CONSOER TOWNSEND INC ST LOUIS MO F/G 13/13
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM. WOODRIDGE LAKE DAM (MO 11005), MIS--ETC(U)
SEP 79 W G SHIFRIN DACW43-79-C-0075
NL

UNCLASSIFIED



SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

PLAN	ELEVATION STORAGE OUTFLOW	INITIAL VALUE	SPILLWAY CREST	TOP OF DAM	TIME OF FAILURE		
					MAXIMUM DEPTH OVER DAM	MAXIMUM STORAGE AC-FP	DURATION OVER TOP HOURS
.25	820.53	0.00	725.	172.	1.00	184.17	0.00
.26	820.72	0.00	731.	188.	0.00	184.17	0.00
.27	820.91	0.00	737.	211.	0.00	184.17	0.00
.28	821.05	.05	742.	262.	.75	184.09	0.00
.29	821.07	.09	745.	511.	1.42	184.09	0.00
.30	821.12	.12	746.	544.	1.45	174.50	0.00
.31	821.16	.16	748.	590.	2.5	174.25	0.00
.32	821.19	.19	749.	42R.	2.42	174.17	0.00
.33	821.22	.22	751.	462.	2.52	174.08	0.00
.34	821.22						

